THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE *soirée* held last evening at the London Tavern puts a graceful, and, we need scarcely add, a gratifying close to that episode in our history, the title-page of which is inscribed with the words—"Gathercole *v.* Miall." We are now, therefore, at liberty, in perfect accordance with *etiquette*, to break silence in thanks, and attempt, albeit in a stammering tone, to give utterance to those feelings which public liberality has inspired. Never before have we been so acutely sensible of the powerlessness of words to represent emotions of the heart. But words are the only medium of which, for the present, we can avail ourselves—and such help as they can afford us we gladly accept.

It is known to some of our friends that the necessity which wrung from us our consent to a public subscription, was most reluctantly submitted to—not that we were troubled with serious misgivings as to the nature of the response which an appeal to public generosity would elicit, but because we were unwilling to part with any portion of that moral influence without which our connexion with the press would be the merest drudgery. It is certain, that to some extent, a draft upon the sympathy of friends, even when promptly and cheerfully honoured, seldom realises an unmixed advantage—and that the material good it returns is almost necessarily subject to a vague but not imaginary discount of evil. It is only natural that we should attempt to flatter ourselves into a belief that our own case has turned out to be an exception to the rule. In looking over the very extended list of contributors we can hardly fail of the conclusion, that it mainly represents homage done to the principles assailed in our person—and that the noble gift may be received by us, with as honest a pride as it has been tendered, as a testimony of widespread and deeply-rooted attachment to civil and religious liberty.

To ourselves, altogether apart from personal interest, the issue of this affair has been peculiarly gratifying. Many features of it have contributed to make it so. From first to last it has been distinguished by a spontaneity of generous feeling, most honourable, both to nonconformity and to nonconformists. The stream of liberality has flowed in, noiselessly, equably, and continuously—showing that principle rather than passion was the spring from which it gushed. It neither rushed in like a transient inundation of excitement—nor was propelled in by organised and active effort. It came from all quarters, some of them, as we should have thought, the most unlikely. It found its way to the treasurer, in spite of the objections which might have been expected to check its career. It continued to come long after the original necessity for it was known to have been met It brought with it various and even opposite expressions of opinion as to ourselves and our past labours—but not the smallest difference of sentiment as to the injustice inflicted upon us. All saw that the judge's charge, the jury's verdict, and the Court of Exchequer's refusal of a new trial, were blows dealt out against the right of free discussion in matters pertaining to the established church—and, with true British spirit, resolved to put us in safety from the novel persecution.

Whilst, however, truth compels us to attribute the prompt and ample generosity displayed towards us to causes far more honourable in the givers than personal or party attachments, we cannot feel our own obligations to be thereby lessened. The liberality of the public will not, we trust, be thrown away upon us. It may bind us over to a cautious expression of our views where individual character is concerned—but it will also engage us, if possible, to a more steadfast fidelity in the defence and advocacy of all great principles. With a splendid testimonial to the worth of truth, and to the wide appreciation of it by the public, it will be all-but impossible for us, in future, to neglect or to abandon it. The cheerfulness produced by such a convincing proof that no sincere labour on its behalf can fail of ultimate effect, will serve to give tone to resolution. We shall devote ourselves to the fixed purpose of our lives with none the less energy for the substantial mark of sympathy we have received—and if, as is not unlikely, sense of duty shall hereafter compel us to complain, remonstrate, or condemn, we shall at least escape the imputation of giving indulgence to a spirit soured by disappointment, mortified by neglect, or irritated by early opposition.

To all who have lent us a helping hand in the day of difficulty, in whatever form their assistance has been extended, we proffer our sincerest and most heartfelt thanks. To the Treasurer and Committee, for whatever of time, thought, and labour, their kind interposition on our behalf may have imposed upon them—to those subscribers who, differing with us, in some cases as to principles, in others as to modes of action, have yet stepped forward to shield us from injustice—to the still more numerous class whose contributions were accompanied with flattering expressions of general approval—to those who, unable to give aught but sympathy, did not withhold that—to the legal gentlemen whose services we enjoyed, at the head of whom it will hardly be thought invidious for us to place the name of Sir Thomas Wilde—and to the newspaper and periodical press whose generosity we have frequently experienced, but which was never more freely or more nobly given, and especially by the *Patriot*, than in the present instance—we tender our earnest and grateful acknowledgments. Worthless as these are, they are all we have to offer—and we offer them merely as signs of feeling too deep for adequate utterance.

CASE OF MR. SHORE.

This important case has been finally disposed of. On Saturday it was again brought before Sir H. J. Fust, in the Court of Arches, after the unsuccessful appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. The counsel on behalf of the promoters of the suit now prayed for judgment. Dr. Addams on their behalf prayed the Court not to admonish the defendant, but to pronounce a sentence of deposition.

The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE (with whom was Dr. Twiss) appeared on behalf of Mr. Shore. He submitted that the evidence was insufficient to convict Mr. Shore of the charges brought against him. It was stated that he had offended against the laws ecclesiastical, but it was not stated what particular law or canon he had violated. His learned friend had suggested that the punishment should be increased, in consequence of the course which Mr. Shore had pursued. The prayer for a monition, however, had been made after the rev. gentleman had avowed himself a seceder from the Established Church. He was quite sure that the meek and mild prelate, in whose diocese Mr. Shore had been ministering, would be surprised at the sentence which had now been prayed. On the whole, he submitted that Mr. Shore ought to be dismissed from the suit.

The learned judge said, that it was abundantly clear that Mr. Shore, as a minister in holy orders, did, after the revocation of his license, perform divine offices in the chapel of Berry Pomeroy; and the question was, whether it was an ecclesiastical offence or not. It could not be contended that reading the prayers under the circumstances stated was *not* contrary to the ecclesiastical law of the land, and the offence here was increased by the fact of the building having been taken away from the established church of England. What was necessary to constitute a congregation had not been specifically defined; but it was usually considered, according to language used in the prayers, that when two or three were assembled together, it was sufficient to form a congregation. The pew-opener who had been examined proved that he had put the other witnesses in a seat; it was therefore evident there was a congregation on those occasions. It never was the intention of the 71st canon to regard unconsecrated chapels as private houses; the term, as employed in that canon, meant a dwelling-house. It had been said that the charges in this case having been lumped together, if any one of them failed the whole fell to the ground. He was of opinion that there was no authority on which such a position could be maintained; on the contrary, cases had occurred over and over again in which parties had been convicted of part of the charges brought against them. He was satisfied that there was a sufficiency proved against Mr. Shore to render him liable to ecclesiastical punishment; the only question was its degree. He was not prepared to go beyond the sentence first prayed, and to admonish him to refrain from publicly reading prayers or preaching in an unconsecrated chapel again. If Mr. Shore were guilty of a repetition of his former conduct, he would not only be amenable to the bishop, but he would be liable to be punished for contempt of court. He being a minister of the Church of England, he could not, of his own authority, secede from it. *He was not a Dissenting minister, but a minister in holy orders, and from that he* COULD NOT release himself. He (the learned judge) pronounced that the articles were fully proved; he admonished Mr. Shore from offending in like manner in the future; and condemned him in the costs of these proceedings. The admonition was to extend to every parish in the diocese of Exeter or province of Canterbury.

At a subsequent part of the day the proctor for Mr. Shore prayed that the admonition might not go out for five days.

The Court granted the prayer.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—"CHURCH-RATES" OR "BURIAL-RATES."—All the avaricious and despotic character of the State-church is illustrated by her "every-day" history. Scarcely can even a sleek prelate be found to deny the fact: while Sir Robert Harry Inglis himself has been known to weep over this "fault of the system." It would seem that she is anxious also to add to her other virtues, that of playing the coward; for she literally gloats over the spoliation of poor widows! There are not wanting innumerable proofs of this. One has just occurred in the case of Mrs. Susanna Dawes, of No. 251, Blackfriars-road, a Quaker, who was visited, on Saturday last, by some of the clerical myrmidons, and robbed of a sack of flour, value two pounds eight shillings, for a burial-rate of fifteen shillings and one-penny halfpenny, said to be "due and owing" by her! How long—we are again compelled, mournfully, to ask—is the system to be suffered to degrade "the Church," and the nation on which it has been imposed? Were one-half the money which is now annually wasted in these robberies, in the shape of seizures for church and burial-rates, placed at the disposal of the British Anti-state-church Association, we believe that the Church's emancipation from the thraldom of State connexion and State control would be greatly accelerated.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—The ministers of the several denominations of Nonconformists at Derby have presented a memorial to Lord Cottenham, expressive of their sense of obligation to his Lordship, and thanking him for his exposure of the iniquitous provisions of the Charitable Trusts Bill, and his successful opposition to that enormous attempt against the rights and the property of Protestant Dissenters.—*Patriot.*

COLONIAL CHURCH PATRONAGE.—We are authorised to contradict the statement, copied from the *Guiana Herald*, [*Congregational Record*] which appeared in our last number, that the exercise of the Crown patronage of the livings in the West Indian dioceses is to be transferred from the bishops to the colonial governors.—*Church and State Gazette.*

CENTRAL ANTI-MAYNOOTH COMMITTEE.—The *Watchman* says that contributions have been raised sufficient to discharge the entire of the committee's pecuniary liabilities, and to leave a small balance in the Treasurer's hands, and that it is likely that the committee will present a testimonial to their zealous chairman, Sir C. E. Smith.

SECESSION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.—At his ordination, on Trinity Sunday, the Bishop of Chichester admitted into the holy order of deacons Mr. George Rees and Mr. William Edwards, the former of whom had been a Dissenting minister at Worthing, and the latter at Brighton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.—Mr. John Morris, a young gentleman of Trinity College, who had just completed his first year at this university, has lately been received into the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Wareing. This secession, joined with several others which have taken place in the same college within the last six months, has caused so much uneasiness, that stringent measures are, it is said, about to be adopted in order to stop any further movement in the same direction.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SYNOD AT BERLIN.—The members of the General Synod were admitted on the 14th to a solemn audience at Berlin by the King of Prussia, who received them most kindly. The Vice-President of the Synod, Bishop Neander, addressed the King in a speech, which, whilst it was perfectly cordial, fully characterised the feelings of the Synod. His Majesty replied as follows:—

"I have beheld with a lively satisfaction the moment of your meeting for so holy a work, and it is exceedingly agreeable to me to wish you welcome. I can assure you, gentlemen, and you may have been able to convince yourselves of the fact during the short time that you have met, that the Government will not attempt in any way to influence your views and decisions—you are left at perfect liberty. On the other hand, I also claim for myself an entire liberty of heart and conscience relative to the manner in which I shall receive your decisions, and determine on what I shall adopt or reject. If I have a counsel to give you, it is to fix your regard not on the religious situation of the kingdom—not to take alone into consideration our own confession of faith—but to embrace a wider field, and to bear in mind

the mission of the evangelical church throughout all Christendom. As far as I can judge by the intelligence which God has given me, and from my knowledge of ecclesiastical history, this mission is no other than to develop more and more the apostolical church, to maintain Christianity in its primitive purity, and to restore to it all its influence. There have been periods when this mission has been misunderstood and neglected, but they were always periods of corruption; the more you acknowledge and propagate this mission of the evangelical church the more properly will you act. This is what I expect with entire confidence from your labours, on which I implore the effectual assistance of God.

After these words, pronounced with much animation, the King conversed with each of the members of the Synod as they were presented to him by the minister Eichhorn: his Majesty showed how intimately he was acquainted with the affairs relating to the different parts of his states.

The Deputies of the Three Denominations.—A meeting of this deputation was held on Wednesday last at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry; Mr. Pewtress, the deputy-chairman, presided. The Chairman gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the committee since the last meeting of the deputies. Mr. Hanbury, the treasurer, read the cash account. Mr. Conder proposed a resolution, the object of which was to bring the proceedings of the committee more frequently and more prominently before the Dissenting churches of the metropolis. This was seconded by Mr. Box, supported by Mr. Hankey, and carried unanimously. Mr. Box made a proposal for altering the mode in which the funds of the deputation are realised. After a discussion thereupon, and upon an amendment moved by Dr. Lankester, in which Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. Hare, and other deputies took part, the amendment and the original resolution were put to the meeting, and both of them were lost. The deputies then proceeded to ballot for the committee for 1846, Mr. J. F. Bontems and Mr. Samuel Ives being appointed scrutineers. The following gentlemen were re-elected:—Messrs. J. Bennett, H. Bidgood, B. Boothby, J. Conder, J. East, J. C. Evans, T. Gale, W. Gover, N. Griffin, W. A. Hankey, J. M. Hare, E. Miall, A. Pellatt, J. Wilks, D. W. Wire, and Dr. Price. The newly-elected members are Messrs. W. Beddome, E. Clarke, W. Leavers, G. Ovenden, and G. Offor.

Roman Catholic Policy in England.—Inquiries expressly instituted into the practice of the Roman Catholic priesthood in England, relative to mixed marriages of Catholics and Protestants, have elicited the fact, that, for the last three years, and since the appointment of a new Roman Catholic Bishop in London, the clergy have been strictly enjoined, and they say by the Holy See itself, not to consecrate any mixed marriage without having first obtained a formal engagement for the education, in the Catholic faith, of all the children which may be the fruit of the union.—*Patriot.*

The Bishop of Exeter Again.—A correspondent of the *Western Times* details the following fact:—"In the parish of Charles, Plymouth, is a chapel built by subscription for the late Septimus Courtney, before he was elected to the vicarage of Charles. On getting possession of the church, Mr. Courtney presented Mr. Whidborne to the chapel. Mr. Whidborne has very lately left this chapel for Christ Church, another chapel in the parish of St. Andrew, to which he was presented by Mr. Hatchard. Thus Charles Chapel became vacant a short time ago. The patronage at present is vested in Miss Courtney, sister of the late vicar; and after searching about in all directions for what she would consider a sound Protestant minister—a rare thing in these Tractarian and semi-Popish times—this lady selected Mr. Bowden, of Slapton, a parish on the south coast of Devonshire. She approved of his preaching, and heard from his parishioners a most satisfactory report of his good works, which are profitable to men. He was offered the chapel, and accepted it; and Miss Courtney was relieved from suspense and further anxiety, and all who loved and cherished the memory of the late Doctor Hawker were delighted with her success, little suspecting that Lord Harry of Exeter would so interpose as to frustrate the whole arrangement. And now it falls out that the lordly prelate will not permit. He refuses to confirm the patron's nomination by his license, simply because Mr. Bowden will not adopt the Bishop's dogma, that the priest apostolically ordained effects spiritual regeneration by water baptism, duly and rightly administered. Mr. Bowden does not believe this, and, in effect, told the Bishop he would not preach it; and thereupon the Bishop told him, in effect, that he should not be the minister of Charles Chapel." If the friends of establishment are content to remain subject to the tyrannical authority of this haughty prelate, they are themselves to blame.

Tredegar.—Fatal Accident.—On Thursday last, an explosion happened in one of the Collieries connected with these Iron Works, whereby eight persons were very severely burnt, three of which have died since, and several others are not expected to recover. How the accident happened remains a mystery. Some suppose that some of the men must have crept to some of the old headings, and met there with the foul air. It is certain, however, that the place where the work was then carried on was well ventilated. An inquest was held on the bodies on Friday, before T. Hughes, Esq., coroner for the county of Monmouth, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. On Friday and Saturday the place was visited by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning. Several persons were thrown down on Friday, but we have heard of none seriously hurt.

Representation of North Cheshire.—In the expectation of an immediate change in the representation of this division of the county of Chester, E. D. Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne, has offered himself as a candidate. His address to the freeholders will be found in our advertising columns.—Mr. Davenport's father represented Cheshire for nearly a quarter of a century. —*Manchester Times.*

The Corporation of Hull have provided a cheap tepid bath for the public.

Romance in Real Life.—About twenty years ago, a respectable grazier, from the parish of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, was suddenly lost. He had been seen on an evening, not far from Corwen, on his way towards home, a distance of some thirty miles. It was known that he had a large sum of money with him, as he was then returning from England. Having been seen so near his home, and disappearing under such mysterious circumstances, it was generally concluded that he had been robbed and murdered. In a quiet and virtuous county like Merionethshire, the event created a very painful excitement. Some friends, it was then currently reported, had cautioned him against venturing to cross the mountains on the evening in question, and a thousand rumours were afloat for a long time. About ten years ago, the excitement was renewed by an alleged death-bed confession of a person who had been formerly suspected of being a party in the foul deed. Rumour would have it, that he could not die without confessing, and that he did confess, that he was murdered in his house, and had been buried under the bed upon which he was then lying in the agonies of death. After his death, the magistrates investigated the case, but as no trace of the body could be found under the bed, the lamentable fate of the grazier remained in profound mystery. The aforesaid house was near the place where he had been seen last; and it is somewhat surprising what could lead a dying man to accuse himself and his relatives of having murdered him. After the excitement which had then taken the country by surprise had subsided, nothing more was heard about the subject, until within a few weeks ago, when his relatives received a letter from him, stating that he lived in Cornwall, and was anxious to return home as his health was bad. This letter his surviving relatives considered a pure hoax, and could not believe it to be genuine. They replied, however, and asked him how many brothers he had when he left home, and what were their names? To these questions he returned a correct and satisfactory answer. His friends were convinced that the long-lost was in the way of being found. His health was bad, and one of his brothers went to bring him home; but when we received our last account of him he was unable to proceed further than Shrewsbury. It is supposed that his mind must have been distracted to a considerable extent at the time he disappeared, if not up to the present time, as the only reason he could give his brother for his strange conduct was, that he was afraid of being imprisoned by his creditors. This fear, however, was quite groundless, as he was then in very prosperous circumstances; and his family had since collected debts due to him to a considerable amount—far more than sufficient to meet all his liabilities. His unexpected re-appearance has produced some excitement in the neighbouring vicinities.

Thunder Storms in the North.—Man's memory cannot go back to the time when there was such an awful and terrific thunder-storm as the one which visited the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland on Thursday last, nor one of such long duration. It commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till near 8 o'clock in the evening. When it began the lightning proceeded from the south-east, accompanied with the largest drops of rain ever seen in that part of the country, the atmosphere was oppressively close and sultry, indeed the very air smelled of fire, and flash and thunder-clap succeeded each other in rapid succession, until about a quarter past six o'clock, when most portentous omens presented themselves in the heavens, and the storm then increased to a most frightful pitch, and the stoutest heart quailed from its effects. The loss of life and damage has been frightful and considerable. On the moor near Shap Beek-gate, in Westmoreland, the wife and daughter of Benjamin Grisdale, a labourer, were gathering tufts of wool from the fences on Knipe Scar, when the daughter, a fine young woman, was struck by the electric fluid and killed on the spot by the side of her mother, who most fortunately escaped destruction, but was slightly injured. A man named Hinde, of Hardendale, Westmoreland, was also struck, and is so much injured that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The family of Mr. Thomas Dawson, yeoman, of the village of Stainton, near Penrith, had a most miraculous escape from instant destruction. It appears that a thunder-bolt entered the kitchen, and drew the iron crooks out of the ceiling, on which dried hams were hanging; it then proceeded in the direction of the clock, the case of which it shivered into a hundred pieces, and did other damage, but the window being open, it escaped thereout, none of the inmates, most fortunately, being injured, they at the time being in another apartment of the house.

Impudent Robbery.—A lady went into a store in New York, a few days since, to purchase a shawl. Just as she was handing the clerk two fifty-dollar bills, she received a blow in the face from a well-dressed person, who exclaimed, "I forbade you buying a shawl!" and, snatching the money from her hand, evaporated. The lady fainted, and on recovering, the merchant expressed his surprise that her husband should have acted so ungentlemanly; but his surprise was greatly increased when the lady informed him that it was not her husband, and that she had never seen him before! The thief, however, made his escape.

Self-Devotion in a Wife.—A very melancholy catastrophe occurred on Sunday last, at a place called Ballyglass, in the neighbourhood of Woodford. A man named Flanagan, tenant to the Hon. A. Nugent, who had been married only two months, accompanied his wife to their farm for the purpose of milking the cows. While she was thus employed the husband went to bathe in an adjoining river: his cries soon attracted her attention; she ran to his assistance, plunged in, and in the struggle both perished.—*Galway Vindicator.*

A young and beautiful slave girl, named Pauline, her master's paramour, was hung recently in New Orleans, for having struck her mistress, under the horrible law of "free" America, which makes it death for a slave to lift a hand against a white.

A great number of inquests have been held during the week on the bodies of persons who have been drowned in various places while bathing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES, MEXICO, AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, June 8th, 1846.

If your readers are as tired of hearing of the "War with Mexico" as I am, they will not perhaps thank me for again bringing it before your notice; but, as I have begun a narration of events occurring in connexion with that subject in two preceding letters, I feel bound to continue it till the cause itself is ended. News from the army of occupation, *viâ* New Orleans, received in this city on Friday last, gives the following additional information respecting the operations of the two belligerent forces.

On the 17th ult., by command of General Taylor, a detachment of the army, consisting of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers, under command of their officers, took possession of the Mexican village of Barita, and established there a military depôt. No opposition was experienced by the invading forces, all the inhabitants of the town having fled. On the night of the 19th an express arrived from General Taylor at Point Isabel, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken possession of the city of Matamoras, and, as in the former case, without experiencing any opposition, the Mexicans having fled the city, it is said, deserting from their ranks by battalions. The mail from New Orleans last night brings additional information of the blockade of the port of Vera Cruz. It is also stated, that the Mexicans are encamped about eighty miles from Matamoras up the river, awaiting reinforcements. An article in the *Washington Union* professes a knowledge of the plan of the intended campaign against Mexico; it does not give the details, but authorises the belief that the war will be carried on with the utmost vigour. It adds, that General Taylor will soon advance into the enemy's country, and "would not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monteroy (about 130 miles from Matamoras) at no distant day." I am glad to say that this is all the news from Mexico since my last letter. The American army having now good ground for their summer quarterings, it is supposed that further operations will be suspended till the autumn, the intense heat of the climate rendering it dangerous for the soldiers to expose themselves to it.

In my last letter I spoke of the probable action of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian church then holding their sessions at Philadelphia, on Slavery. Since that time the discussion of the subject in both bodies has ended; the following are the resolutions adopted, as embodying the general opinion of the members of each church.

In the *Old School* Assembly the subject was disposed of by a re-affirmation of the action taken in past years, in the following words:—

Our church has from time to time, during a period of nearly sixty years, expressed its views on the subject of slavery. During all this period it has held and uttered *substantially* the same sentiments—believing that this *uniform* testimony is true and capable of vindication from the word of God. The Assembly is at the same time clearly of the opinion that it has already deliberately and solemnly spoken on this subject with sufficient fulness and clearness. Therefore,

Resolved—That no further action upon this subject is at present needed.

The vote on these finally stood at the majority of 133 to 34.

The *New School* Assembly, after a very long discussion, adopted the following declaration, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Duffield of Detroit. The vote stood 97 to 27—70 majority in the affirmative. I am almost afraid to trespass on your space in consequence of the great length of the resolutions, but as I know you feel interested in the subject, and because of their intrinsic importance in containing the church action of the highest court of one of the most influential bodies of Christians in this country, I venture to subjoin them in full. In the last resolution you will perceive one of the distinctions between the Old and New School Presbyterians. The former hold that the General Assembly of their church possesses a legislative and judiciary authority over the whole body—the latter, that the power of making laws and deciding controversies, &c., belong only to the lower courts—the Assembly's power lying in withholding, or giving, its sanction to their proceedings. But this by the way.

"1. The system of slavery, as it exists in these United States, viewed either in the laws of the several states which sanction it, or in its actual operation and results in society, is intrinsically unrighteous and oppressive, and is opposed to the prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and to the best interests of humanity.

"2. The testimony of the General Assembly, from A.D. 1787 to A.D. 1818, inclusive, has condemned it, and it remains still the recorded testimony of the Presbyterian Church of these United States against it, from which we do not recede.

"3. We cannot, therefore, withhold the expression of our deep regret that slavery should be continued and countenanced by any of the members of our churches; and we do earnestly exhort both them, and the churches among whom it exists, to use all means in their power to put it away from them. Its perpetuation among them cannot fail to be regarded by multitudes influenced by their example as sanctioning the system portrayed in, and maintained by, the statutes of the several slave-holding states wherein they dwell. Nor can any mere mitigation of its severity, prompted by the humanity and Christian feeling of any who continue to hold their fellow-men in such bondage, be regarded either as a testimony against the system, or as in the least degree changing its essential character.

"4. But while we believe that many evils incident to the system, render it important and obligatory to bear testimony against it, yet would we not undertake to determine the degree of moral turpitude on the part of individuals involved by it. This will doubtless be found to vary in the sight of God, according to the degree of light and other circumstances pertaining to each. In view of all the embarrassments and obstacles in the way of emancipation interposed by the statutes of the slave-holding States, and by the social influence affecting the views and conduct of those involved in it, we cannot pronounce a judgment of general and promiscuous condemnation, implying *that* destitution of Christian principle and feeling which should exclude from the table of the Lord all who should stand in the legal relation of masters to slaves, or justify us in withholding our ecclesiastical and Christian fellowship from them. We rather sympathise with and would seek to succour them in their embarrassments, believing that separation and secession among the churches and their members, are not the methods God approves and sanctions for the reformation of his Church.

"5. While, therefore, we feel bound to bear our testimony against Slavery, and to exhort our beloved brethren to remove it from them as speedily as possible, by all appropriate and available means, we do at the same time condemn all divisive and schismatical measures

tending to destroy the unity and disturb the peace of our Church, and deprecate the spirit of denunciation and inflicting severities, which would cast from the fold those whom we are rather bound by the spirit of the gospel, and the obligations of our covenant, to instruct, to counsel, to exhort, and thus to lead in the ways of God; and towards whom, even though they may err, to exercise forbearance and brotherly love.

"6. As a court of our Lord Jesus Christ, we possess no legislative authority; and as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we possess no judiciary authority. We have no right to institute and prescribe tests of Christian character and Church membership, not recognised and sanctioned in the sacred Scriptures, and in our standards, by which we have agreed to walk. We must, therefore, leave this matter with the Sessions, Presbyteries, and Synods—the judicatories to whom pertains the right of judgment to act in the administration of discipline, as they may judge it to be their duty, constitutionally, subject to the General Assembly, only in the way of general review and control."

This last action is, I believe, a more decided condemnation of slavery than has ever before been given by any General Assembly of the Church. For while they shrink from determining, as some have done, that the "degree of moral turpitude" on the part of those individuals involved in upholding the system "justifies" a general and promiscuous condemnation "of all to such a degree as to imply that destitution of Christian principle and feeling" which should exclude from the table of sacramental communion, yet do they feel bound to bear their testimony against slavery as "intrinsically unrighteous and oppressive, opposed to the prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and the best interests of humanity;" and deeply regretting that it should be countenanced by any members of the Church, do earnestly exhort "all its members among whom it exists to use all means in their power to put it away from them."

I alluded in my last letter to what I conceived to be the secret intention of the Government at Washington in the prosecution of the Mexican war—namely, the acquisition of the California territory. The following extract from the *Nashirlee Union*, the Administration organ in Tennessee, confirms me in this view:—

We understand from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Government to send a force to California sufficient to take possession of that country and to hold on to it.

It is supposed that the mounted men from Arkansas, Missouri, and probably Tennessee, will be directed to California. We regard California now as ours, and with that result will be satisfied.

The last advices from England, by the Great Britain, it is confidently reported, brought instructions to Mr. Pakenham, to renew the offer of the 49th degree to the United States Government; and it is even rumoured that the Oregon question has been settled on this basis. This statement is said to come from a "distiguished Senator" to an ex-officeholder in this city; how much real foundation for it there is I cannot tell. There have been so many rumours of the kind during the last six months, and all of them contradicted, that there is no dependence to be placed on them. It is very probable, however, considering the nature of the last news from England, that the report may have some truth. The rumour that this is so has had a little tendency to increase the speculation in stocks; otherwise, trade has shown no material alteration since my last. H. S. S.

INDIA.

The express in anticipation of the overland mail arrived on Saturday, bringing advices from Bombay to May 12th, and from China to March 29th. The principal point of intelligence relates to the proceedings of the Lahore Government. A British sentinel, in endeavouring to prevent a drove of cattle from entering a street crowded with baggage, wounded a cow in the nose. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Sikhs, a disturbance was caused; the shops and houses of the neighbouring streets were closed, and the superstitious zealots, getting on the tops of the houses, threw stones and other missiles on the British officers and the soldiers who sought to appease the tumult. The Lahore authorities soon brought about tranquillity, apologised to the British Resident and to the officers, seized some of the ringleaders, and hanged one or two brahmins on the following day. This bold act was looked upon as affording some promise of a strong Government. The Ranee, or Queen-Mother, had latterly been dangerously ill, in consequence of having had a miscarriage. Gholab Singh was employed in settling his newly-acquired dominions, in arranging the frontiers, and in collecting as much money as he can.

A force was organising to compel the Killadar of Kangra, in the Jullundur, to submit to British authority.

The Affghans under Akhbar Khan were busy at Jellalabad in intrigues, which had for their object the acquisition of Peshawur. The hot season prevented all open acts; and the rains will keep the plotters quiet for some months more.

The cholera was ravaging various districts; and the want of good water was greatly felt.

PACIFICATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

By the ship Augustine, which arrived at Penzance on Thursday from Van Diemen's Land, a copy of the *Launceston Examiner* of the 28th February, containing news of some importance from New Zealand, has been received. When Captain Grey arrived at the Bay of Islands, he found a negotiation pending between his predecessor in the Government and the hostile natives, which he lost no time in bringing to a conclusion. Finding that the insurgents had no sincere desire for peace, and were only pretending to treat with a view of gaining time for more effectual preparations of war, he demanded an immediate answer to Captain Fitzroy's proposals. Not receiving this, he forthwith broke off the negotiation, and commenced hostilities. At this juncture the two chiefs, Heki and Kowiti, were occupying each a well-fortified position, at a distance of twenty miles one from the other, and almost unapproachable by artillery. By the 14th of December the Governor had concentrated his forces, amounting to about 1,100 men of all sorts, soldiers and sailors, supported by four ships of war. On the 1st of January he had established himself in a stockade about 400 yards from Kowiti's "pah," whence an unsuccessful *sortie* was made on the following day. An interval of a week followed, during which the batteries were completed, and on the 10th a general fire was opened on the "pah." Three breaches having thus been effected, an assault was planned, but abandoned at the instigation of our native allies, who seem to have anticipated what was to come; for on the next day, which was Sunday, Kowiti's forces being employed in celebrating their religious rites outside the "pah," the British forces, signalled by the native scouts, marched quietly inside, and took possession without shedding a drop of blood. They were not, however, allowed to retain possession so quietly. An attempt was immediately made by the natives to regain their position, but in vain. In this conflict twelve were killed and thirty wounded on our side, and twenty-five killed on that of the enemy, who then retired. No further attempt at resistance seems to have been made by either of the hostile chiefs.

Governor Grey was present at the attack, and, after driving the aborigines out, he published a proclamation offering a general amnesty. Heki, the principal and hitherto the most resolute of the insurgents, has been compelled to surrender up his lands, ammunition, arms, and all his power, as the price of personal safety; he promises to retire into a remote part of the country, and never again to molest the British settler. Kowiti, also, the other leader of the rebels, after losing, through his own negligence, the "pah," or fortified village, in which he had entrenched himself with considerable skill, is reported to have been taken prisoner.

TAHITI AND THE SOUTH SEAS.

The *Courrier Français* says:—"We are assured that the Government has received from Tahiti news of the most serious character. Some sharp engagements have taken place between our soldiers and the natives of the different islands, for the subjection of which M. Bruat has given orders. But the most serious fact is the connivance of English missionaries, who have openly sent arms and ammunition to the insurgents! Several cases of cartridges, concealed under Bibles and religious books, have been seized! and muskets have been found, abandoned by the natives on the field of battle, bearing the stamp of English manufacture."

A letter from Tahiti gives information on the relative positions of the French and the natives:—According to the opinion of a gentleman who lately visited the camp of the hostile tribes, at Papineau, this force, with that already at Tahiti, will not, by any means, be able to take this camp, so impregnable does the nature of the ground render the position. It is situated in a valley at the top of a mountain, to reach which latter, a series of other mountains must be "scrambled over," the precipices of which are sheer naked walls of rock, broken into horrid gullies and ravines, all of which are most difficult to traverse. In fact, no armies could ascend those mountains with such union and regularity as would enable men to muster quickly and in a large body together at the top, where the camp is guarded. Whoever goes must scramble up cat-like; and soldiers would get so scattered about, that they could be shot one by one by the natives from above. It is this difficulty that prevents the French from making the attempt. From the accounts of a gentleman who visited this camp a few weeks ago, it appears that the Tahitians have no thought of submitting. Every man in the camp is well armed, and there is an abundant stock of ammunition. The French are spending a great deal of money on Tahiti, building houses and cutting roads. They have also, from time to time, succeeded in gaining over and retaining in their interests some of the natives, whom they have dressed up to "play soldiers," but their loyalty is not much to be depended on.

The September number of the *Samoan Reporter* (a half-yearly journal under this title, issued from the London Missionary Society's press in Upolu, the principal island of the Samoan group), announces the arrival of Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul, with Mrs. Pritchard and daughter, the French Government having settled Mr. Pritchard's claim, by paying him 25,000 francs; which sum has been drawn for, it is said, in three bills, from the Cape of Good Hope, and paid in Paris. After landing Mr. Pritchard and his family, the Daphne immediately proceeded to New Zealand in consequence of the lamentable events which have occurred in the Bay of Islands.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The New Pope.—The French Government received on Saturday a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, announcing that Cardinal Ferretti, Bishop of Imola, had been proclaimed by the conclave successor to Gregory XVI. The new Pope was born in 1792, and is consequently 54 years of age. He is said to be a man of great firmness, but of conciliatory manners. He owes his appointment, it is said, to the wish on the part of the College of Cardinals to give satisfaction to the Catholic powers of Europe generally. The nomination of Cardinal Ferretti is very satisfactory to France. The election appears to have taken place before the arrival of the foreign cardinals at Rome. The *Gazette du Midi* of the 16th inst announces the death of Cardinal Micara, President of the Sacred College, and the popular candidate for the Pontifical Throne.

The Cholera has broken out at Aden, and when the Precursor left five deaths were reported daily. The epidemic was travelling westward.

Mehemet Ali is making preparations to visit Constantinople. He has sent for Abbas Pasha, then at Cairo, to give him instructions for the Government of the country during his absence.

The Heat in Paris.—The thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked in the shade on Friday 90½ degrees, but some statements carry it so high as 92 degrees. On Saturday it was equally high. "Already," says the *Times* correspondent, "fears are expressed for the consequences. It is conceded that the hay harvest is most abundant, and that the crop was got in without a drop of rain, 'the hay literally making itself.' In the low and colder lands the wheats are superb. In the uplands the crop will be a short one if we have not rain. The oats are in a very bad way. The rye is safe and some of it is already cut."

The Last Moments of the Pope.—On Whit-Sunday the Pontiff determined to have mass said in his chamber, and to take the communion himself. This was opposed, and he was obliged to almost get angry in order to have his wish complied with; and, if he had not done so, he would have died without the sacrament. His valet-de-chambre said to him, "But, Holy Father, you will alarm the whole city; they will say that you are very ill." "Certainly," replied he, "I am very ill; I feel it: and do you want me to appear before God without having taken the bread of life? *Io voglio morire da frate, non da sovrano.*" (I wish to die as a monk, and not as a sovereign.) The malady made such rapid progress the following night that the cardinal confessor, whose duty it is to assist dying pontiffs, could not be summoned in time; it was the assistant-curé of the Pontifical Palace who gave extreme unction to the Pope, the *curé* not having arrived. Gregory XVI. had expired when Cardinal Bianchi, his confessor, entered his chamber. The other ecclesiastics, who were summoned according to custom, had only to watch over the mortal remains of their master. The Pope expired in the arms of Cardinal Lambruschini, who had hurried up with all the speed of his horses, and who assisted him in his last moments with the tenderness of a friend and a son. The *Ami de la Religion* says, "Pope Gregory XVI. has made two of his nephews his residuary legatees, and appointed Cardinal Matei his executor. The Pontiff has left several legacies to the Propaganda, the convent of St. Gregory, the monks of the Camaldules, and some of his household. The fortune which he has left has been greatly exaggerated. A more just idea of it may be formed when it is considered, that the civil list of the popedom does not amount to more than 80,000f. a-year. A rich library, some valuable paintings, jewellery, and works of art, with other property of unimportant amount, form the whole of the inheritance left for his nephews in the Venetian states, instead of the millions at which it has been estimated."——The new Pope is said to be favourable to the construction of railways in the Roman States.

Funeral of Mr. Torrey.—The public funeral services were performed over the remains of the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, last Monday, in Boston. More than three thousand persons were present. The spacious Tremont Temple was filled to overflowing, and multitudes were unable to gain admittance. At the conclusion of the services, a procession of carriages was formed, which followed the body to its final resting-place at Mount Auburn. A monument is to be erected in that hallowed enclosure, not to his memory—for that will be for ever green in men's hearts—but to designate the spot where repose the ashes, we trust, of the last martyr to the cause; and to serve as a holy altar from whence, as the Christian pilgrim sheds a tear over his grave, he may invoke Heaven's blessing upon the cause to which our departed friend devoted his life, and to which that life was sacrificed.—*New York Evangelist.*

Gradual Rise of Newfoundland above the Sea.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay, very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbours we have now on the coast.—*Newfoundland Times.*

French Notions of Colonisation.—M. Guizot declared the other day in the Chamber of Deputies, that "all assimilation between the Arabian and European races was out of the question."

Opening of the Great Northern Railway.—The inauguration of this important line of communication took place on *Sunday* week. It unites Belgium to France, forming a junction to the Belgian railroads at two different points, one by Lille to Tourcoing, and the other by Valenciennes to Quiverain. On the evening of the inauguration the French Princes, the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, left Paris for Amiens by a special train, to assist at a *fête de nuit*, which had been offered to them by the town of Amiens. On Sunday the first *(grand convoi d'honneur)* special train left Paris for the Belgian frontiers at 6h. 30m. A.M., and a second at 7h. 30m. A.M. Each of these was composed of two trains of 25 carriages each, containing 500 persons, making the total number of 2,000 who had been specially invited. These trains stopped at the principal stations at St. Denis, Enghien, Pontoise, Beaumont, Creil, Clermont, Breteuil, and Amiens, where they were highly complimented by the crowds such an interesting event had collected. It was at the last town that the first official and religious ceremony took place. The Bishop of Amiens, surrounded by all his clergy, blessed the opening of this railroad; and the civil and military authorities received, in the midst of sounds of music and roaring of cannon, this mass of guests, composed of the highest public functionaries, merchants, bankers, and men of science. A grand banquet followed at Lille, at which 3,000 guests, including the French princes, sat down.

Fire Caused by the Rays of the Sun.—On Thursday at noon, a fire broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Richard Clarke and Co., wax bleachers, &c., at 447, West Strand. It appeared that a number of patent wax lights, exposed for show in the front window, became ignited from the intense heat of the sun. They blazed upwards with great fury, setting the window-blind on fire; the burning fragments of which communicated with the remainder of the goods of a combustible character in the window. Two of the shopmen were unable to subdue the flames, until property, between £20 and £30 in value, was destroyed. Both the men were burnt about the hands.

Executions in Nenagh.—The execution of Hayes, Rice, and Fogarty for murder, took place at Nenagh on Friday. Thousands of persons from the surrounding county were present.

The Wheat Crop.—The *Mark-lane Express* states that the most propitious accounts are almost daily received of the state of the wheat plant in all parts of the country.

Representation of Ludlow.—Mr. Ackers, M.P., has announced to the electors of Ludlow, that it is not his intention again to offer himself as a candidate for their suffrages at the next general election.

THE HYDROPATHIC SYSTEM.

On Saturday the case of Dr. Ellis, the proprietor of the hydropathic establishment at Sudbrook-park, who, it will be recollected, was committed to take his trial for "manslaughter," came on at the Central Criminal Court before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke. He was charged with having, on the 29th of May, and on divers other days, injuriously, rashly, negligently, and feloniously caused certain cloths saturated with water to be placed upon the body of Richard Dresser for a long period of time, and that he also rashly, injuriously, &c., placed him in a bath containing a large quantity of water, and that by these means he caused him to be mortally disordered in his body, and likewise occasioned a mortal congestion of the heart and lungs, of which he languished until the 2nd of June, and then died.

Mr. Bodkin, who conducted the prosecution, briefly stated the facts of the case. He would admit that there did not appear to have been any neglect of the deceased by Dr. Ellis, but that, on the contrary, he had treated him with great kindness and attention. Still, however, if he should make out that the death of the deceased had been accelerated by the improper treatment to which he had been subjected, it would render the defendant amenable to the present charge.

The following was a portion of the evidence adduced:—

Mrs. Harriett Dresser, the widow of the deceased, deposed that she went to Sudbroke-park the same evening her husband had been taken there by Dr. Ellis. This was on the 29th of May. About six weeks before he had had an attack of jaundice, but had recovered; and at this time he only complained of rheumatic pains. She had known Dr. Ellis a good many years. He was formerly in the lace trade. She arrived at the doctor's between five and six in the evening, and found her husband in bed, and she understood that he had had a bath. She saw him again on the Sunday. He was in bed, and appeared very ill. At this time he had wet bandages and blankets round him, and a bath was brought into the room and water put into it while she was there. She saw him again on Monday, and the deceased complained of his legs, and said they were perfectly useless to him, and she felt them, and found they were as cold as marble. The doctor came into the room, and she told him what her husband said, and he wetted the end of a long towel and placed it to the stomach of the deceased. Before he did so he asked him if he dreaded it, and on the deceased replying that he did not, he placed it on him, and he said he did so because he was afraid of inflammation. The doctor then requested her to leave the room, as her husband was going to have a bath. She saw him again shortly afterwards, and she observed that his countenance had changed very much, and that he had great difficulty in breathing, and upon her calling the doctor's attention to these symptoms, and asking what he thought of them, he said they were not desirable. Upon taking leave of her husband, and kissing him, she observed that his lips were quite cold. As she was about to leave the establishment she received a message from the doctor, requesting her to come to him in the grounds, and he then asked her if the condition of her husband was not satisfactory the next day, if she would like to have him removed, or to have further advice. Her husband was very anxious to try the new system, and said he thought it would cure him.

Mr. Cockburn put a letter into the witness's hand, dated the 29th, and she admitted that it was written by her to Dr. Ellis, at her husband's request. In this letter she had represented the deceased to be "prostrated by pain, helpless as a child, and unable to walk."

Mr. Cockburn: Now, my friend has asked you a question, which I think might as well have been spared, with regard to Dr. Ellis's having formerly been in the lace trade. Are you not aware, madame, that he has been abroad studying for the medical profession in foreign universities, and has undergone a regular course of attendance at the hospitals, to qualify him for the duties of that profession?

Witness: I am aware that he has been abroad for several years; but do not know, of my own knowledge, that he was studying at any foreign university.

Mr. Charles Waterworth deposed that he was a surgeon, and resided in the New Kent-road. The late Mr. Dresser had been his patient, and he had known him for seven years. The deceased had an attack of jaundice about six months ago, for which witness treated him, and he recovered from it. In March he had a similar attack, but slighter, and he recovered in a few days. He should say that the deceased was a man who might be considered healthy, but he certainly was not a robust man, and his powers were feeble and his condition languid. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. He first examined the chest, and found blood exuding from the lungs, which were very much gorged with blood. The heart was also gorged with blood, and these appearances, in his opinion, sufficiently indicated the cause of death. The appearances of these organs accounted for the coldness of the body described by Mrs. Dresser, and the difficulty of breathing which would be the symptom of approaching dissolution from such causes. The diagnosis written by Dr. Ellis was given to him, and he compared it with the appearances upon the *post mortem* examination. They only corresponded in one or two particulars, and there was no trace of the disease of hepatitis, which was stated by the defendant to be the cause of death, or any suppuration of the liver or viscera. He considered the use of baths, and the application of cold water, to have been highly improper to a person in the condition of the deceased, and it had a tendency to produce the congestion of the heart and lungs to which he had referred, and more particularly in a person in whom the circulation was languid, like the deceased, than in a person of vigorous constitution. He should also say that in his opinion the application of a wet cloth to the stomach of the deceased on Monday, when he was in the condition that had been described, was highly improper, and in his judgment, taking into consideration the state of the lungs and heart of the deceased, such a proceeding was calculated to accelerate his death. He would not actually pledge himself as to the cause of death, as it would be impossible to do so in such a case. The deceased was what might be termed a healthy man: but he did not mean to say by that that he was free from all malady.

Two persons who were in the service of Dr. Ellis were examined. They said that on the Saturday and Sunday the deceased appeared very much better, and that he stated the baths had done him a great deal of good, and he was able to walk, and he likewise said that he had been very much better since he had been under Dr. Ellis. The doctor, it appeared also, sat up with the deceased all Sunday and Monday night, and appeared anxious to do all he could to relieve him, and the deceased all along expressed satisfaction at his treatment.

Mr. Cockburn then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and commenced by observing, that the present charge differed from any other in this respect—that whereas, in every other case the law required a guilty intention to be proved or inferred, yet in this instance, if a party acted with the utmost kindness, and showed the strongest desire to benefit the patient, yet if death, notwithstanding his exertions, unhappily ensued, he still might be amenable to the charge of manslaughter. The learned counsel then proceeded to express an opinion that the jury ought to dismiss entirely from their minds all consideration of the merits of the hydropathic system; he considered it had nothing to do with the case. It might be a very good system, and possess all the advantages claimed for it by its supporters, or it might be, as was represented by others, a delusion and an imposture; but the only question for the jury was, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, they could come to a conclusion, that Dr. Ellis, in his treatment of the deceased, had acted with such criminal rashness and want of caution as would justify them in finding him guilty of the crime of manslaughter. He then proceeded to comment upon the facts, and said it appeared perfectly clear that the deceased had gone to the doctor's establishment of his own accord, and that *the doctor was ignorant of his suffering from anything but rheumatism*. The treatment at first was most successful, for inasmuch as it appeared from the deceased's own admission, that when he went there he was prostrate with pain, helpless as a child, and unable to walk, it was shown that in a day or two he was entirely free from pain and able to walk in the gardens with a little assistance. Was not this calculated to induce Dr. Ellis to persevere in his treatment? and if unhappily by so doing he had aggravated another mortal disease, of the existence of which he had no idea, surely it would be too much to say that he had thereby subjected himself to a charge of manslaughter. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment at some length upon the medical testimony, and observed that he thought it would have been but fair to Dr. Ellis if he had been allowed an opportunity of being personally present at the *post mortem* examination, or of having some one there on his behalf. He likewise called the attention of the jury to the fact that it was admitted, although some diseases of the brain might have occasioned the congested state of the lungs, yet that organ was not examined, and, for all the jury knew to the contrary, it might, if the examination had taken place, have entirely accounted for the appearances which presented themselves in the body of the deceased. The learned counsel concluded a very eloquent and able address by calling upon the jury to acquit the prisoner, and not to destroy for ever his prospects in life by finding him guilty of so serious a charge upon such slight testimony.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal then summed up, and the jury, without any deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The defendant was immediately discharged from custody.

British and Foreign School Society.—The annual examination of the boys took place on Thursday last, in the large school-room, Borough-road. The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam presided. The room was crowded to excess. Among the company were the Earl of Burlington, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Colonel and Lady Buckle, Mr. Samuel Gurney, jun., the Chaplain to the Swedish Embassy, several clergymen and Dissenting ministers, and a large number of ladies. The examination was most satisfactory. Nearly 1,000 drawings—in crayons, ink, and colours—were exhibited, many of them very highly finished. In grammar, geography, and natural philosophy, the children displayed great proficiency. The scriptural examination was most satisfactory, the children being questioned by the Lord Bishop of Norwich. The Earl of Burlington proposed a large number of difficult questions in mental arithmetic, which were answered with amazing rapidity by the children, and tested by the previous calculations of the earl. At the close, Earl Fitzwilliam addressed the company. Further addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Boileau, and Sir Walter Stirling, and the company separated highly gratified.

Idolatry in India.—At the meeting of the proprietors of the East India Company on Wednesday last, Mr. Poynder withdrew the motion of which he had given notice for the abolition of idolatrous usages in India; resting satisfied with an assurance given him by the Chairman that he would be at liberty to submit from time to time to the court any matters bearing on the subject that might reach him. The motion to consider the services of Lieutenant Waghorn, in opening up the overland route with India, fell to the ground, the proposer not being present. Illness prevented Mr. George Thompson from entering again into the case of the Rajah of Sattara.

Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool.—The arrangements of the forthcoming visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool are being carried out on a most extensive scale. Three distinct committees have been formed respectively for the indoor festivities, the out-door procession, and the laying of the stone. A *déjeûner* after the ceremony, and a dinner in the evening, will embrace the hospitalities in the Town-hall.

Dislodgment of a Ball Received at Waterloo.—The following circumstance is almost without a parrallel. Mr. James Brian, for twenty-nine years a resident at Nottingham, was one of the second battalion of the 73rd regiment, engaged in a memorable battle of Waterloo, under the command of Lord Harris. The regiment formed part of one of those impenetrable squares which resisted the utmost attempts of Napoleon's troops to break or confuse. The Cuirassiers made charge, and Brian, the subject of this notice, received a spent shot in his temples and fell. At the hospital it was found that the ball had so entered his head that its extraction would be fraught with great danger to the patient, and consequently no attempt was made, and in three months Brian was discharged as cured. The ball remained in his head, and year after year rolled by, and little notice was taken by him of his situation, until recently, when the pain became very perceptible, and induced him to apply for surgical relief. Last Tuesday Brian made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a recommendation to one of the hospitals, and on returning home and feeling a sensation in his cheek, he applied his finger to the spot, and out rolled the ball, in a good state of preservation. It had, during the thirty-one years it had remained in his head, worked its way gradually downwards from the temple to the mouth. Brian is a tall and vigorous looking man, in a pretty good state of health.—*Nottingham Review.*

The Self-confessed Robber and Murderer.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday the 16th, William Henry Norman, aged 26, was indicted for stealing gold and silver moneys to the value of £50, the property of William Hoof, his master. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a paper to the Bench, which was read by the Common Serjeant to the Court. It ran as follows:—

That your humble petitioner, in pleading guilty to the offence with which he stands indicted, wishes the Court to take into consideration that he was not a responsible agent at the time of committing the act, and that in committing that and other crimes, he does but follow the path of destiny marked out for him. As, however, such crimes should not go unpunished, he begged to make three propositions to the Bench. The first was that he (the prisoner) should play the learned judge a game at billiards a hundred up the board. Secondly, that he should play him a game of draughts, best two out of three; and, thirdly, he should play him either at chess or cricket; that if prisoner was the winner, he was to be set free; if on the contrary, he was content to be hanged by the neck on the following morning until he was dead.

While this extraordinary petition was being read, the prisoner kept grinning and staring about the court in an apparently demented state.—The Common Serjeant inquired of several of the officers, and also of Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate (under whose surveillance the prisoner has been), whether there was any ground for thinking him insane. They all said decidedly not. The facts of the case having been stated to the Court, the Common Serjeant sentenced him to seven years' transportation, observing that if there was any ground for supposing him insane there would be ample time to discover it before he left Newgate, and then the sentence could be reversed. On Saturday, however, the prisoner was again brought up, and told that the sentence of seven years' banishment had been rescinded, and a year's hard labour substituted. The prisoner laughed, and left the court.

Joseph Adey has for this time escaped the hands of justice. He was brought up at the Central Criminal Court on Monday, charged with having obtained a sovereign from Mr. Hornsby with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof. Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the prisoner, said that the indictment must fall to the ground, as at the bottom of every receipt were the words, "If no benefit is derived by the parties from the information, the money should be returned if applied for." The prosecutor had not applied for the money, therefore the charge of fraud had not been proved. The Common Serjeant coincided in this view of the case, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Grand Duke Constantine left Spithead on Monday last in the Ingermanland, accompanied by the other ships of the Russian squadron, on his return to St. Petersburg. He has been exchanging dinners and civilities with the naval officers and officials at Portsmouth.

Anti-Slavery Lodgings.—On taking a stroll through Leith Links the other day, we observed a notice exhibited from the window of a house at the east end, of "Furnished Lodgings;" and underneath, the following rather novel caveat, viz., "None need apply who is a member of a church which encourages slavery."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Drury-lane Catastrophe.—John Graham, who shot and killed Thomas Blewitt, was tried in the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, on an indictment charging him with manslaughter. The defence was, that he was going to a shooting-gallery to try a pistol, and, recollecting that it was loaded, took it out to half-cock it, as a measure of precaution; when, some one striking his hand, the pistol went off, and Blewitt was shot. Baron Rolfe said, if the jury thought the prisoner was culpably negligent, they would convict him; if venially negligent, they would acquit him. Verdict, "Not guilty!"

Transatlantic Steamers.—A company, entitled "The Ocean Steam Navigation Company," has been established at New York, for the purpose of running a line of steamers between New York and Liverpool. The capital of the company is to be 1,000,000 dollars, on which they confidently anticipate an annual profit of 40 per cent.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Potato Disease.—We have now lying before us a sample of new potatoes, grown near Knutsford, which exhibits the very worst form of the prevalent disease, and the statement made to us respecting them is, that about a week before they were taken up there was not the slightest appearance of disease in the field, and that at the present time the entire crop is affected.—*Manchester Guardian.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 24th.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

GATHERCOLE *v.* MIALL.

A public *soirée*, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. E. Miall, was held at the London Tavern last evening. The hour fixed upon was six o'clock; but considerably before that time a very large and highly respectable company, including a large number of ladies, were assembled. The arrangements for their accommodation were admirably conducted. At the extremity of the room there was most appropriately suspended Mr. Herbert's celebrated picture of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Among the company present we observed Colonel Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Esq., G. Thompson, Esq., J. M. Hare, Esq., R. Besley, Esq., Dr. Lankester, Joseph Cripps, Esq., W. Baines, Esq., Dr. Epps, Dr. Price, W. H. Ashurst, Esq., E. Swaine, Esq., J. M. Webb, Esq., C. Jones, Esq., W. Kitson, Esq., Dr. Oxley; the following ministers of the Gospel—Dr. Campbell, Dr, Cox, Dr. Hutton, Messrs. Stovel, Smedmore, Groser, Bakewell, Mummery; and many other distinguished friends of the cause of civil and religious liberty. At the table opposite the chair sat Mr. Miall's mother, and numerous branches of his family.

The chair was taken by APSLEY PELLATT, Esq.

The company having partaken of tea and coffee,

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said: I should feel great difficulty in addressing you were it not that I am supported by so many friends of civil and religious liberty, and especially by the ladies, who have it in their power to so great an extent to promote that cause. The gentleman on my right will now receive your approbation in that substantial form which, I believe, will convey to posterity a fact—an astounding fact, an agreeable fact; and will prove that no man can be selected as a legal victim without knowing that the friends of true liberty will rally around him, and throw the shield of friendship and succour over him [cheers]. As your treasurer, I am most happy to announce that the response to the advertisement, simple as it was put forth in the commencement of our struggles, has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of your committee [loud cheers]. Your committee cherish a deep feeling of gratitude, not merely to Dissenters, but even to numerous members of the Church of England [cheers]. There has, throughout Great Britain, irrespective of all denominations or distinctions, been that enlarged and expansive response which certainly lays the committee and the cause of public liberty itself under the highest obligations [cheers]. I am happy, without further preface, to announce that the amount received is £802 5s. 6d. The expenditure, including Sir Thomas Wylde's fee, the whole of the law expenses, and the verdict of £200, has not exceeded £624 12s., leaving as the sum in the hands of your treasurer, which he is now happy, presuming that he has your authority to do it, to present to the able, the talented, the persevering editor of the *Nonconformist*, of £177 17s. 4d. [loud cheers]. In the name of those who value true liberty in Great Britain, and have responded so quickly and so generously to the call of the committee, I present you, sir (addressing Mr. Miall), with the sum I have named, enclosed in a purse, the contribution of a lady of the name of Hill, who has given this purse as a donation [loud cheers]. Surrounded as you are with an amiable family, present as is your endeared mother, and numerous branches of your relatives, it must be a source of high gratification to you to receive what we shall ever feel to be far less than is due to your merits, but most cordially do we tender this purse as a proof of the gratitude we owe, not only for your exertions, but the anxiety you have suffered in the cause of "Gathercole *v.* Miall" [loud cheers]. By the long-continued, persevering, and powerful efforts of your talent you have rallied under the standard of true civil and religious liberty numerous friends, who have hitherto stood somewhat aloof [cheers]. We have now combined those various elements which before have been antagonistic to each other, and as Dissenters we are not now confining ourselves to our denominational position, but we are widely extending the broad principle of civil and religious liberty in making this present to our esteemed friend [loud cheers]. Before I allow Mr. Miall to address you, he will permit me to present you a few sentiments of my own on the great question of civil and religious liberty. I owe to those instructions which I received from parental solicitude, the sentiments which I am now proud to hold [hear, hear]. These sentiments are based on Scripture, and manifest themselves in the love of liberty and of the whole human family. By the laws as they are now established, we are really placed in such a position that scarcely any public writer can venture to censure—which he has a right to do—public men and public measures, without being brought before a legal tribunal; and, unless he be surrounded by kind frinds, as Mr. Miall has been on the present occasion, exposed to the certain issue of ruin [cheers]. It is well known, that without the freedom of the press a free nation cannot possibly exist. We must, therefore, in every possible way uphold that which is the palladium of liberty, and take care that not one particle of it is surrendered without fighting every inch of the ground [cheers]. The questions upon which we have usually met, have been those having reference to our denominational discussions, or the promotion of denominational charity, but we have now met to defend the broad and expansive blessing of liberty in the person of my friend on my right (Mr. Miall). We are happy that he has stood so nobly forward, not merely to fight his own cause, but the cause of the liberty of Britain. I may state that letters have been received from John Bright and T. S. Duncombe, Esqrs., Drs. Morison and J. P. Smith, regretting their inability to be present this evening. The letter of Dr. Morison is short, and with your permission I will read it:—

Walton Place, Brompton, 17th June, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,—It would have afforded me sincere pleasure to have attended the public *soirée*, to be held in the City of London Tavern, on the 23rd inst., to express sympathy with Mr. Miall, or rather to congratulate him on occasion of his late encounter with the far-famed Vicar of Chatteris; but unfortunately I am just about to start for Manchester, to attend the missionary meetings there, and shall not return till after the proposed *soirée*.

I shall feel obliged, if you have an opportunity, if you will express to Mr. Miall and his friends, how entirely I approve of the efforts which have been made to sustain the Editor of the *Nonconformist* against the effects of an unrighteous persecution, sustained by one of the most dangerous interpretations ever taken by an English judge.

I think all Nonconformists are profoundly interested in endeavouring to annihilate, by the force of public opinion, and, if that will not do, by distinct legislative provision, the mischievous dictum by which Mr. Miall was cast on trial.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your's most sincerely,

Robert Besley, Esq. JNO. MORISON.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., then rose, and was received with deafening cheers, on the subsidence of which he said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Since the commencement of the action which is now closing in so triumphant a defeat, I have never, at any stage of it, occupied a position so calculated to unman me as that in which I stand at the present moment. I have found it no very difficult thing to meet the bluster of clerical wrath unmoved—not impossible to sustain with calmness the first intelligence which reached me of the Cambridge jury's verdict and award—easy to smile even at the red-hot vindictiveness which could not be cooled until it had dipped itself in the annoyance occasioned by quartering a sheriff's officer upon my home [hear, hear]. But in these instances I had to wrestle with an assailing will: and, independently altogether of high moral considerations, the very stiffening thrown into one's determination by a sense of injustice, contributes not a little to produce insensibility to its blows. Sir, I can take stripes without flinching—I am used to them [laughter]—but kindness such as yours—kindness gleaming so spontaneously, and in so copious a flood of light full upon my heart, altogether subdues me. I know not what to be at—speech cannot reflect emotions at once so pleasurable and so tumultuous; and when I have said "I thank you," and through you the British public, whose sympathies never yet slumbered over a victim of foul play, I feel that I have said nothing but what the sheerest apathy might have uttered, and yet all which the intensest gratitude can make subservient to its command. On behalf, then, of myself and family, I thank you—on behalf of human nature, the common character of which such examples of prompt generosity tend to exalt, I thank you—and on behalf of those principles which I verily believe have, throughout this case, been chiefly aimed at by prosecutor and jury, by judge and court, I thank you from the lowest depths of my soul. Sir, I had no right to anticipate this result from what I must frankly admit to have been an editorial indiscretion. Had you challenged me, indeed, to self-defence, I might, perchance, have found somewhat to plead in extenuation of my fault, if not in vindication of my conduct. It would then have been open to me to urge that a man incessantly engaged in doing battle for great principles—whose thoughts, without intermission, are kept on the stretch for public objects—and who, in a resolute pursuit of a glorious end, necessarily encounters the first and fiercest onsets of a powerful and not over-scrupulous foe, might look for indulgent forbearance from those whose cause he advocates, even although, occasionally, the turn of a sentence does shock the ears of the refined, and zeal or indignation rushes into the conflict without staying to adjust its dress by the glass of politeness [hear, hear].

"In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its comment."

I might have laboured to persuade you that the present was one of the cases in which it is hard to refrain from "answering a fool according to his folly" [cheers, and laughter], and that where evidence has been given, in attack, of essential vulgarity of mind, the temptation is great to administer punishment with such weapons as tell most effectively on a thick skin [laughter]. Perhaps I might have sought to soften your reproach by reminding you that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families." But all such reasoning or special pleading—call it which you will—is cut short by your unexpected goodness. I cannot undertake the task of self-justification. Of whatever was really blameworthy in the article which drew down upon me this prosecution, the generosity of my friends has made me far more sensible than their sharpest reproaches could have done [hear, hear]. And if for things said therein, or for the manner of saying them, or for heedlessness in giving them publication, it had been your wish to humble me, you have certainly gone about it in a right apostolic fashion, and have done all that was necessary to "heap coals of fire on my head" [hear, hear]. Whilst, however, I regretfully, but freely acknowledge that the article in question might have been excepted to in point of tone and taste, I am unable even yet to discover in it anything which law, the arbiter of justice, not of courtesy [hear, hear], should punish with such unusual severity. I have no desire, Sir, on an occasion like the present, to hold up the plaintiff to your indignation, and, assuredly, I cherish respecting him no harder wish than that he were present this evening to witness the blaze of enthusiastic generosity which the sparks of his own fury have kindled [cheers]. But, sir, in order to a right estimate of the merits of this case, I am compelled to advert to the real origin of it [cheers]. The so-called libel would never have been penned by its author, would never have found its way into the columns of the *Nonconformist*, but to rebuke the most foul-mouthed slander which bigotry could circulate against noble principles. A life spent in vilifying tenets known to have been held by some of the greatest and purest-minded of our own countrymen—a pen, when wielded, wielded with an utter recklessness of truth, honour, or charity—a tongue which no regard to decency could tame—an insolence of office redeemed by neither wit, learning, nor piety, perpetually dropping dirty insults in the way of men whose only crime is that they have dared to think independently of a state-priest [cheers]—a meddling presumption which lays rude hands upon all the gentler and more delicate ties of social charity, and remorselessly snaps them asunder—these, sir, in my humble judgment, constitute but sorry claims upon the law for protection from free, and, it may be, biting criticism. There are due limits even to Christian forbearance—and he who rashly thrusts his scurrility into every ear, has small right to shelter himself behind legal absurdities from the impatience and contempt which he has at last provoked [hear, hear]. When schism, or, in other words, the conscientious exercise of private judgment, is classed with drunkenness, theft, and other deadly sins, no one guilty of the outrage has reason to complain that he has been made to smart under the lash of reproof. "Men who live in glass houses should not throw stones;" and, whatever may be law, sure I am, that common justice requires, that they who seek protection against the scorn of others, should not have wantonly provoked it by their own misbehaviour [hear, hear]. It is true that one offence cannot be held to excuse another—but it is not the less true, that in a civil action, where compensation is sought for injury alleged to have been sustained, it behoves the plaintiff to come into court fully prepared to declare, "These hands are clean" [hear, hear]. Sir, I have been convicted of libel—I have been punished for the offence—and now that all is over, I profess before the world my solemn conviction that I did Mr. Gathercole no wrong [cheers] And now, Sir, having disposed of all that is personal in this case, I most gladly turn to the principles casually involved in it. To Baron Parke's *dictum* I believe I must consider myself very mainly indebted for the honour of this evening [hear, hear]. He did me the kindness unintentionally I suspect [laughter], to convert what else would have been a mere private injustice into a public danger. The history of the law of libel affords many curious illustrations of wisdom and liberality of judge-made law, but of Baron Parke in connection with this subject it may be said, "Many judges have done virtuously, but he has excelled them all" [loud laughter]. For some years past it may have been observed how, in reference to all ecclesiastical matters, the bench of ermine has leant with partiality to the bench of law [hear, and laughter]. To give to law its narrowest interpretation wherever the rights of the subject have come into collision with the claims of the clergy—to back the Church in the most unconstitutional of its demands, or when compelled to refuse them, to travel beyond the record with a view of suggesting how such demands might possiblp be enforced—to bind yet faster upon the people, rather than to relax, the chains of priestly domination—seem to me to have been objects towards which our law-courts, and particularly that of the Exchequer, have perseveringly shaped their decisions. But the doctrine of Baron Parke strikes one to have been as cool, as daring, and as dangerous an encroachment upon constitutional liberty as judicial churchmanship ever yet perpetrated [hear, hear]. I should be exceedingly sorry, Sir, to let drop a single expression which could be interpreted to the disparagement of the Christian ministry. No man holds in profounder respect the office or its functions. The relationship between a pastor and his flock I take to be one of the most intimate, and, consequently, the most influential, which can possibly subsist between man and man. But, Sir, as the trust is a most weighty one, so is it peculiarly liable to be abused. The man whose special duty it is to exhibit to those around him the sublime truths of Christianity, whose public engagements associate him in the minds of his hearers almost exclusively with that which comes from God, and who wields an instrumentality capable of touching and of swaying the deepest and most potent springs of human action, is likely enough, in the exercise of his functions, to acquire an ascendancy over others which, whenever turned to account by pride and selfishness, may seriously interfere with social peace. When, in addition to individual influence thus obtained, ecclesiastical mechanism creates an *esprit de corps*, and a separate order, claiming peculiar reverence, taking a fixed and permanent position among their countrymen, the danger is indefinitely increased that such power, in the hands of human nature, should be employed at times for purposes of class aggrandisement, threatening individual freedom both of thought and speech. But ally this order with the State—link this organised influence, by means of permanent endowments, with civil government—a government, too, in which the aristocratic principle is predominant—and you construct an engine which, as all history testifies, is certain of being turned with disastrous effect against the peace, progress, and liberty of the commonwealth [loud cheers]. The state-priesthood of this country, Sir, furnishes no exception to the rule. So unremitting and so successful were its earlier efforts to fix a yoke of despotism upon the neck of the people, that nothing but the stern determination of heroic Puritanism saved us from wearing it at this very day. And if in modern times the church is compelled to make "I dare not wait upon I would"—if, now, clerical pretensions are well-nigh as impotent as they are monstrous, and arrogance must be content to embody itself in swelling words rather than oppressive deeds, to what is the change owing, but to the more enlightened and manly spirit of the age produced by the vigorous action of a free press [cheers]? Sir, I take the present time to have been particularly ill-chosen for claiming on behalf of the State clergy a legal exemption from the only responsibility to which they are subject [hear, hear]. Of all classes of men, they are the very last whom it would be safe to put beyond reach of public opinion [hear, hear]. Paid servants of the state, but virtually lifted above state control—swaying the most formidable of all influences, and yet accountable to no external authority—strongly disposed to meddle with the liberties of the people, and so distributed over the empire as to meddle with tremendous effect [hear, hear]—why, Sir, it is only by the vigilance of the public press that they can be kept within tolerable bounds [cheers]. And is it just at this moment, when, on the one hand, the priestly doctrines which our forefathers strangled live once again in the hearts and in the preaching of so large a portion of the clergy; and when, on the other, popular intelligence is becoming daily more competent to exercise an independent judgment—is it now, Sir, when the state priesthood are going back and the people are going forward [hear, hear], that we are to be told that with the conduct of a clergyman in his own parish the public press has nothing whatever to do [hear]; and that sermons preached by him, unless subsequently put into print, or charity rules printed and circulated amongst parishioners, are not fit subjects for free criticism [hear]? Is this a doctrine for Englishmen? [No] for Englishmen of the nineteenth century? for Englishmen enjoying a penny postage, a system of railroad communication, and now at last a cheap daily press? [hear and cheers]. Is this a *dictum* which the descendants of the Puritans will submit to wear as a badge of their subjection? [No.] Sir, the position in which you have placed me this evening has given to these questions a most decisive and emphatic "No." But, Sir, it becomes me to remind you that this ominous *dictum* has not been set aside. Notwithstanding the splendid effort of Sir Thomas Wylde [hear, hear], when, single-handed, the learned Serjeant encountered the four Barons of the Exchequer [hear, hear], and drove them into inconsistencies which deprive their judgment of all claim to respect [hear, hear], the point still remains undecided. And for my own part, Sir, I cannot help thinking that Baron Parke was right—right, but yet wrong—right if we are to have an established church [loud cheers], wrong if we are to have a free constitution [hear]. To me it appears, that the doctrine is but a legitimate blossom from the stem of the state-church principle [hear]. Hand over by law all souls to the spiritual keeping of the clergy—proclaim a certain order of priesthood to be the only authorised instructors of the people—make all pay for their maintenance under the plea that all are interested in their work—and you put them above the reach of criticism. The only legalised thinkers must not be quizzed by the thought for [hear and laughter]—the teachers selected because the truth is with them must not be exposed to the comments of the taught. True! this is incompatible with civil liberty—but this only shows that civil liberty and a state-church are in their own nature antagonists [hear, hear]. And it is to this necessary antagonism that most of the anomalies and absurdities of our "glorious constitution" are to be traced. The *imperium in imperio* is itself a contradiction—and hence law, wherever it touches ecclesiastical privileges, is governed by principles which, in all other directions, it uniformly repudiates [hear]. It is plain, Sir, that the two powers cannot much longer co-exist, contrary as they are, the one to the other. Happily, there need be no fear for the issue—"the weakest will go to the wall"—[cheers], and ere many years have flown over our heads, instead of being forbidden to comment on the doings of a state-priesthood, we shall be without a state-priesthood on whose doings to comment [loud cheers]. To this consummation devoutly to be wished [cheers], every man, I think, who cherishes an enlightened attachment to his country, or a reverential regard to the progress of religion, will, at no distant period, contribute his influence. To the total extinction of the state-church principle we must come at last [hear, hear], and we may come much sooner than we deem it wise to expect [hear]. I know well the stupendous difficulties in the way, but I know also that the flowing tide of public opinion will sweep them before it like pebbles on

the beach [hear]. Spite of the determination of statesmen, spite of overwhelming legislative majorities, spite of clerical zeal, or of lay indifference, the question will demand a settlement, and will have it [hear, hear]. The germ of truth lay long in the public mind, and to all appearance died, before it quickened. But it lives—it grows—and as surely as times and seasons are regulated by the fixed laws of infinite wisdom, it will one day bear fruit [hear, hear]. All events minister to its development—all influences combine to mature it. Rain and sunshine—cold winter and balmy spring—the things done by Parliament, and the things it refuses to do [hear, hear]—Puseyism in the Church, and Nonconformity out of it—education clauses and Maynooth Bills—Irish difficulties [hear, hear] and Corn-law triumphs [loud cheers]—all do their part towards removing prejudice, clearing up doubts, softening hostilities, or nerving resolution. We, sir, are but insignificant instruments co-operating with Providence in thus forming and ripening an irresistible public opinion. This is a process which, happily, is dependent on no mortal will. It is an ordination of heaven, and human effort will attempt its frustration in vain. The invisible hand which moves on this great design can make any and every means subservient to his purpose. And this he is plainly doing. We may not be spared to see the issue—but it will come for all that [hear, hear]—and for my own part, in so magnificent and so holy an enterpise, I would rather suffer with the few now, than shout with the many hereafter [cheers]. Even now, Sir, it is no light solace to my own mind, as I have elsewhere professed in similar language—even now it is sufficiently cheering, from midst the din of parochial strife, the hypocrisy and self-delusion of senatorial professions of anxiety for the spiritual interests of our countrymen [hear, hear], the unseemliness of an arrogant and rapacious priesthood, and the wide prevalence of a mere ritual religion destitute of a single spark of vitality, to glance forward, in the exercise of an assured faith, to the break of that brighter day, yet in store for this nation and for the world, when secular government shall be compelled to withdraw its profane and polluting hand from the ark of God's testimony, and when once more it shall rest exclusively upon the shoulders of the consecrated Levites of the sanctuary. Even now, in glowing anticipation we may cast our admiring eyes around the temple of the living God, when the spirit of Christianity, like its once-despised Master, shall have scourged out of it those who make merchandise within its sacred walls, and shall have overthrown the tables of the money-changers [cheers]; when its ornaments of attraction shall no longer be the pomp of its services, nor the extent of its wealth, nor the political power of its clergy, nor the worldly titles of its dignitaries, but the meekness, purity, faith, and fervour of those "lively stones" of which it is composed—and when the pillars of its strength shall be, not the enactments of human legislatures, but the inviolable promises of the King of saints. Who can imagine what will be the emotions of the Church of Christ, and of the onlooking world, when He who, at the grave of Lazarus, imposed upon death itself his dread command, shall say, with like effect to the rulers of this empire, in reference to his own church, "Loose her and let her go" [cheers]? When, for the first time these many ages past, she shall stand forth free from every worldly trammel—when for the first time there will rush into her heart a sense of her own unshared and undivided responsibility—when, looking around upon the millions of the sons of industry and toil in this our land, she shall behold their spiritual destitution, and feel that upon her devolves the duty of removing it?—oh! then I think I witness the fervour of that supplication which she will put up to heaven for strength, and the resolution with which she will gird herself for work. Then her spirit will rise with her position. Her sacrifices will correspond in cheerfulness and in magnitude with the mighty exigency which calls them forth. Incessant exercise will invigorate all her powers. In glorious simplicity and majestic independence she will address herself to the consciences and hearts of men, and by her own intrinsic loveliness will win them to the obedience of faith. And then, at length, will the sublime prayer put into her mouth by our Puritan bard be uttered with a full sense of its propriety, and with an implicit faith in its success, "Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty! take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee! for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be renewed" [loud and long-continued applause]

The CHAIRMAN: Our venerable friend, Col. Thompson, an anti-bread-tax monopolist, and the author of the "Catechism of the Corn Laws," will now have the pleasure of addressing the meeting, and the sentiment which he has to propose I will take the liberty of reading:—"May the law of libel be written so plainly in our statute book that it shall not be possible to warp its meaning to suit the prejudices of person or party, and that falsehood, dictated by malice, alone shall be subject to its penalties" [cheers].

Col. THOMPSON said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am put forward as being a counsel of junior standing at your bar, to open what of this great case remains to be laid before you [laughter]. We live in a moment of great shaking of all abuses. If ever a time were badly chosen for putting forward a new abuse, or bringing an old one into notice, it must certainly be now [laughter]. The wisdom of the friends of abuses has, however, seized this moment to work a curious conjunction of some of the strongest principles by which human nature is actuated, as if to try how formidable could be the effect of such a dreadful combination. Surely, if there are two points upon which the human mind has been, and is, given to act with unity, it is so on the questions of political liberty and civil liberty. Gunpowder has three component parts. In this case, two are quite adequate to make a composition fulminating enough to carry before it all the opposition that can be directed against it. Our fathers were more frequently troubled on the libel question that we have been of late. We had hoped that the virulence of that mischief, at least, was abated; that there having been such notable instances in which all attempts on public freedom in that direction had been defeated, there was a reasonable ground of hope that the adversary had learnt a lesson, and would, in future, be content to keep himself in the background. Circumstances have proved the falseness of our expectation [hear]. The case that is now before you has had the effect of calling forth the greatest virulence against the liberty of writing and printing, with an equally abominable virulence, I am afraid, in some quarters, against religious liberty in general [hear, hear]. A monstrous plea was invented and put forward. Have Englishmen ever before heard of such a proposition, as that a paid agent of the State—(Will he deny that he is one? Will anybody deny it for him?),—performing a public duty (if it is not his public duty let him tell us so), is to enjoy an exemption from that public inspection which is the birthright of all the citizens of a free country, and our grand security against every evil from which we are preserved [cheers]? It has sometimes occurred to me to ask, whether a Queen's speech has not an equal claim to be exempt from all inspection or remark? What human plea can be set up for the composition of an oratorical display of an ecclesiastic, that might not equally be advanced for the composition of the political sovereign [hear, hear]? Both of them are paid: truly we know it, for we pay them [laughter]. But as, on the one hand, there has never been set up the plea of general exemption, so we thought we might have lived and died without hearing of such an absurdity as a claim in the other case. Well now, just fancy that that exemption were established and carried thoroughly into practice. What enormities of composition! What strange propositions would be put forward by the ultra-zealous, who are now only kept in check by fear of consequences. Talk of Puseyism! Why, you would be on the other side of Rome in six weeks [hear, hear, and laughter]. If there be no power either to check or criticise, there is nothing to hinder such an event as that. But the very men who uttered that doctrine were ashamed of it. We know that they were ashamed; we know that it was a sort of lapse which they bitterly repented of, and would have withdrawn; but there is such a thing as not allowing men to withdraw an error of which they have repented. In this case our opponents have given us a great clue from which, if we end not by bringing some great advantage to the cause of civil and religious liberty, then say that we are not men who exerted ourselves as was expected [hear, hear]. Libels must be limited. "Libel" is understood to mean mischievous writing. Mischief can be done by writing, it is most true; and how? Why, if that writing be, in the first place, false, in the second, malicious. Thus viewed, there is no limit to the evil which might ensue if it were unheeded. But let the limit be fixed there [hear, hear]. Do not attack that which is neither false nor malicious [cheers]; but, on the contrary, most true and well intentioned [laughter]. We thank the adversary, that, in the midst of this harvest of the shaking of abuses, he has thrown this matter before the public observation, and rendered certain some amendment hereafter upon the point on which we are now assembled. Depend upon it we will leave that libel law in a better state, among other things, to our posterity [hear, hear, and cheers]. There was a chance of its being forgotten and overlooked, and the thing might have continued lurking in some corner with its teeth undrawn, because no attempt was made to draw them [laughter]. We who are here will not "forsake the assembling of ourselves together" [laughter]. There have been those who have advised it; and I regret to see men of high station in these days expressing their disapprobation of meetings like the present, because I fear that they do not quite approve of the consequences that are likely to result in a country where we are by no means content with the absolute assimilation of the representatives to the represented. We do not intend to give up that point of right, or to disavow the privilege of meeting to settle our own affairs, so far as we are able, ourselves. One great example has just passed before us; we will not neglect it [cheers]. Depend upon it that he who does not look after his own business will find plenty of people to look after theirs. This is not a season at which any violence is demanded from us in the execution of our honest purpose [hear, hear]. Truly, there are even now symptoms of a great approximation among men of different classes, different feelings, different habits, and different education. We have seen just now, at least, two bishops so named, who have gallantly and nobly taken the people's side [cheers]; one of them reviving the memory of an ancestor who was a leader in one great cause [cheers], though in another, I apprehend, it has been destined that the son should go before him. At such a season we come not here to utter violence; we are thankful to all men, we will speak evil of none; we will not speak evil of dignities, even though we may not approve of their make [laughter]. None shall say we collected the bad passions of mankind, when the object was to secure that general peace and humanity, without which this world would be one scene of struggle and of mischief [cheers]. These, ladies and gentlemen, are our hopes and expectations. We trust we have made a beginning here, of which the effects shall be seen hereafter [loud cheering]. And now I give way to those who have longer enjoyed your confidence, and who have had better opportunity of proving their ability to serve you [cries of "Go on," and cheers], who will amend anything in which I have erred, support that which shall need support, and I have no doubt will carry you all forward in the determination to give your individual aid to that great cause which has summoned you together. This occasion shall be heard of hereafter. It may not, perhaps, in absolute magnitude approach the scene which the painter has presented before you (pointing to the picture), but there is some touch of the same spirit in it [cheers]. The circumstances of this evening are quite enough to gratify one man's ambition, and to send down his name to his posterity as a man whom an honest public has delighted to honour [loud cheers].

Dr. CAMPBELL rose amid long-continued cheers, on the subsidence of which he said: I feel that this is one of those rare occurrences which, as Mr. Miall has just said, put one a little out [laughter]. It is a new thing in the history of all the speakers here, and a new thing on the part of you the hearers, but I am satisfied that there has seldom been a meeting in which there has been a larger amount of unanimity than there is at the present moment. I look upon this assembly not simply as comprising so many individuals, but as a representative body. No hall in England would hold the multitudes who think as we think. We are representatives, ladies and all, of hundreds of thousands of people of these three kingdoms [cheers]. In musing on Mr. Miall and his trial I am reminded of the Apostle. Mr. Miall said, that after the most careful review he had been able to give the subject, he had come to the conclusion that he had done Mr. Gathercole no wrong. Wrong! he has done him service! He has put £200 in his pocket. British law has some glorious things connected with it. It has its faults,—but it has its excellencies. If it oppress and crush, it allows complaint and protest [laughter]. Is that nothing? I am reminded to-night of the wrongs and sufferings of Maurette, a man not unworthy to be classed with Miall. He was cast much after the same manner, but visited with still greater barbarity. From inability to pay the fine he was thrust into the dungeon, but none dared to express their sympathy. No multitudes of ladies and gentlemen were permitted to meet to give expression to public opinion. There were no memorials, no appeals to the public, no movements such as that which has given rise to this convention. If I blush for some points of English law, I exult in the constitution of my country. Paul said to his judge, speaking on this point, "I have done no wrong, as thou very well knowest." And what said he next, when he found there was nothing to hope from the judge? "I appeal to Cæsar." We, too, can appeal to Cæsar; but we have a still higher tribunal—the Court of Conscience [hear]. Mr. Miall, cast in the former, has appealed to the latter; the cause has been heard—heard patiently, reviewed carefully, and what is the result? The reversal of the decree of the court below, with damages £177 [cheers]. There is only one imperfection in the whole of this glorious movement, and that is that the sum had not been made up to £200 [cheers]. Nothing else remains to be regretted. But the sum that has now been presented to Mr. Miall, is accompanied and enhanced by the thanks of multitudes, the blessings of millions. But who thanks Mr. Gathercole? [hear, and laughter]. I should like to have seen that worthy man [laughter] when his solicitor said, "That is your damages." Do you think that he blessed himself when he looked at the cheque? [hear, and laughter]. I think he had much less to be thankful for than Mr. Miall. Mr. Miall's proceedings in the business has been of a nature certainly to impart great comfort to his own mind. When I look at his history, and perhaps all present are not acquainted with it, I find that it began in self-denial—it went on in self-denial, and was surrounded with anxieties which he alone could estimate.—He himself is the best judge in these matters. But other public men can form some idea of his position. At last came this that seemed an adverse providence, but now it explains a verse which the youngest here are familiar with,—

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head."

[cheers]. When I saw our chairman hand the purse of gold to Mr. Miall, I could not but contrast it with the presentation of the writ summoning him to appear in the court of our good Queen, at Westminster, to answer for himself for evil done against one of her subjects. From that hour to this, he has had his cares, although he seems to have borne them wonderfully well. I see no wrinkle on his placid brow [cheers]. I happened to call at his office the very day that a report of the trial appeared in the *Times*, and I remember the consternation with which it struck me. Some of you know that he and I have had a good deal of sparring, and we may have more [laughter]. We have our differences—but these are on insignificant points [hear, hear]. We have our agreements, and these are columns of adamant reaching from earth to heaven [cheers]. When I first received the paper from Mr. Hare, giving an account of the trial, I was very much astonished. I had never heard a word about it. The first thing that met my eye in the public journal was, that Mr. Miall was cast in damages of £200, and consequently with costs. This was, to a young man, something of importance; and I well remember when that very night I sat down in prophetic mood to address the public on the event. I did not exactly anticipate that I should be called upon to take part as an historian on the 23rd of June; but I remember doing somewhat to call attention to the facts [cheers]. Mine will not be the last tongue to-night that will speak upon the point; but I rejoice to reflect that mine was the first hand that wrote upon it [cheers]. I look back with great satisfaction to that act [cheers]. I have admired many sentiments which have escaped Mr. Miall's lips to-night, and none more than this—"That he would rather now suffer with the few than afterwards shout with the many" [cheers]. It is a cheap thing to "shout with the many" in the train of the conqueror [hear, hear], but to suffer with the few—to be abandoned here, despised there, maligned yonder, calls for the courage of Philip Nye [cheers]. When God raises up men for a special work he fits them for it; and no man in this country will deserve well either of God or of man but in the end his merits will be acknowledged and rewarded [hear, hear]. I look at Mr. Miall merely as the type of a great principle [cheers]. I exult in the manner in which the most enlightened of the people of England have responded to our appeal. When I see such a man as Dr. Morison, whom all the world knows to be one of the most benevolent and generous of mankind, give his testimony in such a letter as has to-night been read, I cannot but rejoice. Had he been here, no man would have given utterance to more magnanimous and patriotic sentiments [loud cheers]. Elsewhere some lean a little to one side and some a little to the other, but here we are all one. When I see that there is hardly a Dissenting college, Independent or Baptist—hardly a tutor or leading man who has not stood forth on this occasion, and shared in the subscription—I rejoice in the progress of good feeling and right principles. One deserves especial notice,—Dr. Vaughan, who is a genuine descendant of the Nonconformists, but a very moderate man—a great man—a learned man—a calm and judicious man—and no man is fit to be an historian who is not so, though a man may be a good poet or a great orator without these qualities. When I saw Dr. Vaughan's name in the subscription list for two guineas, I do not know that I looked at one name on the roll with more satisfaction, or one which I considered did more honour to principle. I know that he belongs to a class that stands somewhat in the opposite side. Special acknowledgments are also due to the "*Patriot*" for the noble and disinterested aid it has rendered on the present occasion. We had to awaken public opinion; and that it might be awakened, our sentiments had to be expressed and diffused—the key note had to be struck, and all this was most effectively done by the "*Patriot*." There is a legal proverb, "He that is his own counsel, has a fool for his client." Mr. Miall seemed to act upon that principle; but the "*Patriot*" could speak upon the subject, and it continued to do so week after week [cheers]. They admitted correspondence, long and short, from the ministers and the laymen, who stood forward on the subject. They powerfully led in this affair, and much is due to them; but other papers followed, east, west, north, and south. I saw a large number of journals, all of them of one mind. Even one of the high church papers seemed ashamed, and said it was an "unaccountable thing" [laughter]. The press generally did themselves honour, and did Mr. Miall and the great principles assailed in him justice. I need not say that the people who have contributed the money, have shown themselves worthy representatives of those who went before them, and I have no doubt that this matter will have, to a very considerable extent, a uniting, harmonising, fraternising influence amongst us all [cheers]. I have no doubt that hundreds,—perhaps thousands, will now think more of Mr. Miall's principles than they ever did before [hear, hear], that they will read more of them than they ever did before; and, had nothing been done but to get that speech, and the judgment that accompanied it, from Sir T. Wilde, it was worth all the money [cheers]. Let us take care of our principles: eight hundred pounds was not too much to give under such circumstances. Remember the days of Philip Nye, what they would have given for it [hear, hear]. As to what Colonel Thompson has said about not neglecting the assembling ourselves together—there is philosophy there. Let us preserve our rights. The more meetings to expound and defend them the better [cheers]. The English are said to be a dry, taciturn people; so they are. They have more sense than to waste their words in frivolous gossip over every tea-table. England is the land for *public* expression of sentiment [hear, hear]. I might say more, but our business to-night *is* a tea-table conversation. I would only add, that one of my first communications was from my friend, and the friend of all that is good, Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford-park [cheers]. The moment that the *Patriot* arrived there he took up his pen and wrote me a noble letter, with an intimation that his name was to be put down for £5 [cheers]; and, better than that, here is our friend present with us [cheers]. Allow me to express my wish that Mr. Miall may long live to work out our great and glorious

principles [hear]. He has left the service of the sanctuary in one form, only that he may give it to the sanctuary in another, and, as he thinks, higher form, as tending to give scope and expansion, or, to use his own fine figure—to loose the state victim, and let the church of God go free [cheers]. We know that this will be a fresh impulse to him. How different his position now from what it was when he sat down to write the first leader in the first number of the *Nonconformist!* [hear, hear]. He came here known by few, mistrusted by many, and, while they admired his zeal, lamented what seemed to them his infatuation. There is, however, a a change of opinion; and we trust that, for the time to come, he will derive, from the events that have just transpired, an impulse which, when he has reached the three-score years and ten—if God preserve him, he will not cease to feel [cheers]. And we shall never regret the interest we have taken in this matter, by identifying ourselves with him, and the principle for which he has suffered [cheers]. This is a memorable night. I exult in the privilege of being permitted to live to see it, and with the best possible feelings towards him, and towards all who are prepared to take up the same ground—of whatever sect or party. I rejoice that we live in days when such things can be said as have been said here. May God enlarge our liberties, and enable us to hand them down unimpaired to our children [loud cheers].

The CHAIRMAN said that he had also received a letter from Dr. Lee, of the Ecclesiastical Court, a gentleman who most fully accorded with them in the sentiments they entertained [cheers].

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., then rose, and was received with loud cheers. I am sorry (he said) that I can do nothing more to-night than express my deep sympathy with our honoured guest on this occasion. Labouring as I do under a severe cold, affecting my chest, I shall be unable to make a speech. When I say sympathy, I do not mean merely sympathy with Mr. Miall personally, but entire sympathy with him in the suffering, and trial, and anxiety, which has been crowned by this night's generous testimony on behalf of those here, and those who, not being here, are represented by the splendid testimony, the residue of which you have just placed in Mr. Miall's hands. Before Dr. Campbell expressed a regret that the amount placed in Mr. Miall's hands did not reach the sum awarded by a certain jury to Mr. Gathercole, myself and two or three friends about me had considered that it would be most appropriate to this occasion that we who are here should unite somewhat in the character of a jury to give our opinion of the merits of the question before us, and return a verdict of damages in favour of Mr. Miall amounting to the sum which was the verdict returned in favour of Mr. Gathercole. I do not know how it is, but I am not among the list of subscribers—not from any unwillingness on my part, but from some inattention, or the circumstance of not being solicited. I should feel it to be a glorious privilege to have an opportunity of doing, what I have not done, put down my name, that a sum may be placed in Mr. Miall's hands to make up the £200 [cheers]. I do not know how far this thought will fall in with the views of those around me [cheers], but I think it will not be a difficult matter ere we separate, to make this small addition to the purse which Mr. Miall will carry home with him. I have only to say that I join with those who have gone before me, in expressing an earnest hope that Mr. Miall's health will be long spared for the great work in which he has engaged [applause]. It seems he is but just commencing his career; that the impediments which have hitherto been in his way, are just about to be removed. He has done much towards preparing the public mind for what I cannot but conceive is the next great movement [cheers]. He has the pleasure of seeing about him many most able coadjutors. The distance between him and his nonconforming brethren, every day, as it strikes me, appears to be lessening. There is no essential disagreement. They may have disagreed in some degree as it respects measures and phraseology, and the right time, or mode, but I think there is a growing apprehension amongst all Dissenters that the time is coming, if it has not arrived, when there should be a burying of the hatchet of discord, and a rallying around the common standard for the protection of the great work now before us [cheers]. You will understand me, when I say there is a more promising field in which to labour in this great cause, than was presented some time ago, when the public mind was pre-occupied, and we could not appeal to those already engaged, and who thought that one thing at a time was quite sufficient. So far as I have travelled, it seems to be the general sentiment and opinion, that there is a great question which stands next on the list, and that is the question to which Mr. Miall has hitherto so strenuously and with such an enlightened and vigorous mind devoted his attention. I have to support the sentiment submitted by Colonel Thompson and seconded by Dr. Campbell. I can only say, that when I read that article in the *Nonconformist*, and I am in the habit of reading that paper constantly, I was not disposed to find the slightest fault with the article itself [cheers]. I should have been the last person in the world to have found fault with it, not being myself on every occasion the most scrupulous or measured man in my own phraseology [laughter, and cheers]. I was certainly struck with the temerity of Mr. Gathercole, in bringing his case before a jury. I should have suspected that he would have considered that discretion was the better part of valour. I should have considered that his mind would revert to his own acts and words in former times, and that he would have been withheld from going into a court, and thereby affording an opportunity of raking up against him offences against good breeding far greater than in the article he has made the subject of prosecution [cheers]. But my astonishment was much greater at the extraordinary *dictum* of the judge, and which has been dwelt upon not only by Mr. Miall, but by the public press, from the leading journal, as it is termed, down to those of the most limited circulation. [A voice: "No, not the *Times*."] I thought I had seen one article in that paper in which there was a just view taken; but we must except that journal. It only bides its time, however [laughter]. The period will come when the *Times* will be upon the right side upon this question, as it generally contrives to be upon all others when the signs of the times indicate that it is prudent and opportune to do so. Mr. Miall has cause to rejoice in this prosecution. I look not to the substantial testimony given by the Nonconformists of the country and many who are not professed Nonconformists, but to the fact that it has afforded him the means of discovering to what extent his own principles had found their way to the minds of men; and even where there is not an entire agreement of sentiment, there is a willingness to do homage to a man who, being honest, does, with a determination of mind and a firmness of purpose, carry out his good principles and labour with the disinterested devotion in the cause he takes us [cheers]. I thank you for the attention you have given me, and I have only to hope that though we may never meet again to accomplish a similar purpose to that which brings us together to-night; yet, we shall often meet to encourage Mr. Miall, and all who labour with him, by whatever name the journal may be known, in the cause they are prosecuting. I hope that at some period we shall meet again, not as we now do, to enter on the struggle, but to congratulate ourselves on this issue, and, that looking over the kingdom we shall rejoice in the knowledge that there is no State-church on the one side of the Tweed or on the other [cheers], across the Channel or in our colonies. This is a great question not only of religious, but, as I conceive, of civil liberty. An establishment forces a man to do that which I believe he cannot be constrained to do without an infringement of civil liberty. I hope the period will soon arrive when we shall not have to support, by compulsion, any form of religion or any priesthood whatever [loud cheers].

Dr. CAMPBELL rose and said: As I started that point playfully, as the analogy of the damages danced before my fancy, let me say that I did not mean that there should be a supplemental contribution; I see, however, that our generous friends have taken it up in earnest. But it is not the money Mr. Miall regards, he does not care about that, be it £500 or £5; the matter had better stand where it is. Let Dr. Oxley keep his sovereign till next time.

Dr. OXLEY: Dr. Campbell should not be allowed to dictate to the meeting.

Dr. CAMPBELL: I do not dictate to the meeting. I think it would not be delicate towards Mr. Miall now to make such addition, and therefore it had better stand over. I may here state, that my friend George Thompson has nearly completed his studies for the bar; you will by-and-by hear of him throughout the nation. He has just been made a freeman of the city of Edinburgh [great cheering]. He is going to be made a member of Lincoln's-inn—would that he had been so six months ago—and will be retained in all future cases of libel [hear, hear]. He will be the Erskine of our day.

Mr. WEBB said, there is a considerable sum on the table, and I know not from whom it has come, so that I cannot return it.

J. M. HARE, Esq., observed that a public subscription had been opened to cover the expenses incurred by the damages and costs of the action; and, until the public were fully aware that that had been closed, subscriptions would continue to flow in.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq, rose and said: Of course I cannot but feel exceedingly grateful for the strange generosity, as it strikes me, of my friends who are around me; but if you will permit me to express a feeling in this matter, I shall be obliged to the present meeting if they will let the matter rest. I take an honest pride in the sum that has been given to me, not simply as a sum, but as it has come so spontaneously, and so entirely without effort [cheers], not merely with a view to testify a kind feeling towards me, but attachment to great principles [loud cheers]. These principles having been attacked in myself by the action of "Gathercole *versus* Miall;" the judge having delivered the dictum singularly and certainly calculated to overthrow the liberty of the press in regard to ecclesiastical matters, an appeal was made to the public to sustain me against injury accruing from this public suffering in a public cause. I most heartily—as I have said before—and I cannot express it as I would — I most heartily thank the public that they came forward to sustain me, and so nobly to sustain me; that, in fact, they left a large surplus in the the hands of the Treasurer. May I be permitted to ask, that the surplus remain just as it is, to represent the help which the British public have given to me in defending a great principle. It does not represent simply personal attachment and kindness to myself, for it comes, in many instances, from friends who do not approve of the course I have taken in reference to many ecclesiastical and political matters. If I might be permitted to solicit of the meeting, I would earnestly request that the thing remain where it does, and that I be permitted just simply to hand down to my children the knowledge of the fact that such an appeal was made by advertisement to the public, in order to sustain me in my defence, and that the liberality of the public was so profuse, that such a balance remained in hand [loud cheers].

G. THOMPSON, Esq., rose and said: I think that after that appeal we have no alternative. I rose under the feeling of a little justifiable pride that Mr. Miall should carry away the same amount as his opponent. The furthest thought from my mind was that of hurting his feelings. We will therefore do our best to "send back the money" [loud laughter and immense cheers].

THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., rose to submit as the next sentiment, "A free press—truth without bitterness—principles, not persons." I never on any previous occasion placed myself in the position of being a prophet, but allow me to say that I now feel the fullest confidence in doing so in harmony with the spirit which the venerated Thomas Scott sometime since expressed when the fire occurred at Serampore, and when that holy band of brethren, Carey, Ward, and Marshman, after many years' toil in preparing the Scriptures for the hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in India, saw them destroyed by that fire. In the true Catholic spirit which he had long exhibited, he collected money from his friends, and, when he sent it to the Baptist Missionary Society, expressed his conviction that "The devil will regret whatever hand he had in that fire" [laughter and cheers]. Without any bitterness towards Mr. Gathercole, I have no hesitation in saying, when I look around on this assembly—when I look at the principles which have been brought forward to-night—when I look at the character, objects, and influence of this meeting that ere long it will be said that Satan will regret that he ever tempted Michael Augustus Gathercole to bring our esteemed friend E. Miall, Esq., before the bar of his country [loud cheers]. I have had some regrets even connected with the present meeting; and though my friend Mr. Miall, I have thought, went a little too far in some of his communications to the public, it was not my fault that he has not met us to-night as E. Miall, Esq., M.P. [cheers]. With all the frankness which I think it right on public occasions to exhibit, I must say, that I do feel a regret that after having discharged my duty to the best of my power at the Anti-Maynooth Conference at the Crown and Anchor, the friends who met at Crosby-hall have not done their duty as Mr. Miall did his, for if they had he would not have been without that addendum this evening. I hope this is the last meeting that we shall have for the specific object for which we are this night assembled—that such occurrences will be like angels' visits, few and far between. But I do hope that we shall have meetings to diffuse our principles throughout the length and breadth of the land. If we had discharged our duty to the country and to the world we should not have had such a meeting as this [cheers]. May I refer to the position that I have long occupied as Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society [hear, hear]. We have for the last twenty-seven years been grappling with the spiritual destitution of our country, and in the accounts we have furnished we have been obliged, from the spirit evinced by those who are connected with the Establishment, instead of giving the names of villages, cities, and towns, where our missionaries have laboured, to say A. B. We are compelled to do this, because we were in danger of being interrupted by the sheriff's officer delivering his writs [hear, hear]. If, however, the spirit of this meeting be carried out, I am sure that we shall hereafter be able to say, Brother So-and-So, in such a village, met with such an interruption. By and by, men in elevated stations will be ashamed to appear in the list of those who are impeding the progress of good men, whose hearts are full of that which delighted shepherds in the plains of Bethlehem—"Peace on earth and good will towards men" [cheers]. This is a question in which all classes of the Christian community are concerned. I hope the principles stated to-night will prepare for the separation of great and good men from the State Church, which obstructs the progress of truth in the country. I delight in the thought that the sentiments uttered to-night will spread throughout the country. It is said of John Wesley that he never struck a blow that he was not prepared to follow up [hear, hear]. I hope our friends will not be content to express their sympathy with the holy devoted spirit of Mr. Miall, but that they will carry out their principles till we shall not want any more meetings to congratulate Mr. Miall or anyone else, but that we shall have pure and undefiled religion widely disseminated around us. By training up our children in the principles that are here advocated, we shall have them nobly labouring in the cause of civil and religious liberty, not only at home, but by means of our missionaries extending those principles throughout the world. We shall thus improve the senate, and have in it men such as those of whom the Puritan bard wrote when he said, "Consider what a nation is it whereof ye are, and whereof ye are governors; a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick and ingenious, and pursuing spirit, acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point, the highest that human agency can soar into. What wants there to such a towardly and pregnant soil, but wise and faithful labourers to make a knowing people a nation of prophets, of sages, and worthies." Thus let our principles be carried out, and then, as regards the object of this meeting and the spirit of religious liberty, we may say,—

> "Earnest of that sun whose milder sway
> Shall thaw the winter of this world away,
> Shall ope life's fountain in the eternal hills,
> And bless the nations with a thousand rills,
> Shall cause the thorn unwonted fruits disclose,
> And bid earth's deserts bloom as the rose."

[loud cheers].

J. M. HARE, Esq., said: I am simply commissioned by Dr. Cox, who has been compelled to retire, to express his full concurrence in all the sentiments entertained by you this evening, and his congratulations on the signal triumph with which the efforts made have been crowned. I may avail myself of this opportunity of offering my humble congratulations to Mr. Miall, as an humble fellow-labourer with him in the same cause [cheers]. It must be a source of unspeakable joy to him to compare the isolated position in which he commenced his labours in connexion with the press with the present state of affairs, when we find him, according to the prediction of the poet, in the possession of "Love, honour, obedience, and troops of friends."

The CHAIRMAN then presented Mr. Miall with a testimonial emblazoned on vellum, and said: I hope this will be placed in a prominent position, so that your children, and your children's children, may read the honour of their progenitor; that to the latest moment of your existence you will never cease to respond to the feelings which have been so ably expressed by our talented friends around me [cheers], and that one of the most supreme sources of satisfaction to you and to your family will be the appreciation of the public and private worth of your character.

Mr. HARE then proposed three cheers for Mr. Miall, which was instantly responded to.

Mr. C STOVEL, minister, rose to move a vote of thanks to the chairman, but spoke in so low a tone of voice that he was very indistinctly heard. We understood him to say: I came to this room that I might join in the sympathy expressed towards Mr. Miall, and I feel personally obliged by the kindness you have shown my brother on this occasion. Friends in need, are friends indeed. If a generous public had not stood between him and Mr. Gathercole, it might, in a temporal point of view, have very seriously injured him; but I consider the pecuniary part of the question perfectly trivial compared with the moral influence which an action of this sort must have upon a public character. When a man's character is thus aspersed, generosity and kindness should do their best in standing forward to throw over the oppressed and the injured the shield of a generous defence [cheers]. On behalf of the press I thank you for what you have done. The liberty of the press involves the holding and enjoying of all other liberties; let it be crippled, and we may bid them adieu, and all that we hold sacred as men of freedom. The decision of the judge, no less than the action of the clergyman, is a most deliberate assault on the religious liberties of our country. The more solemnly that decision comes to be investigated, I think the more deeply shall we feel that our most sacred interests are involved in it; let us remember, that in these matters the judge is but the representative of the throne, and the throne, the executive of the law, is subordinate to the people [cheers]. It will be felt in after times that you have asserted our religious liberty against the wrong decision which has been passed. I trust the influence of the event will be widely spread in our day, and be felt in generations to come [cheers]. Since I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with my brother, I have loved him, because I have seen in him the uncompromising and devoted friend of those great principles which lie near to my heart. I am not accustomed to say much that has the air of flattery, for he that flatters me gives me offence, and I should not like to do that to another which is so offensive to myself; but I will say that the countenance which has been shown to him on this occasion has been to me very gratifying. It was a great trial to me that official duties compelled me to be absent at the early part of the meeting. I have seen my brother struggle through many a difficulty, and I rejoice that I have been cheered to see him this evening wrapped in the firm embraces of a Christian public. The friends of freedom must learn to become friends to one another. I have seen cases where the moment that a great and important principle was to be maintained, and the tug of war commenced, those persons who ought to have cheered the party onward, became his adversaries. It is unfortunate when friends of the same cause trip each other up in the struggle and conflict of the field. That which we want most of all is the order of a well-trained band, who, to use a military phrase, know how to keep together through the conflict, and move together in all their manœuvres—the union which gives a oneness to the action of the legion [cheers]. I am persuaded that the more we cherish this, the more we shall realise our strength. I rejoice to see my brother this night in the friendship of his Christian brethren. I trust in this case, as in all others, the slander, the vituperation, and the broad allegation, brought to defame the advocates of our religious liberty, will be just like the action of the drunkard, or the infatuated boy, who hurl at the stars or the sun of heaven their own productions of earth, to fall back upon their own head [cheers]. The defamation of a good man in the discharge of his duty will always prove the defamation of the defamer [loud cheers].

Mr. BESLEY seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried by acclammation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging it, said: When I recollect that in ancient Rome, in its most tyrannical days, those who were convicted of libel were visited with death; when I recollect that in the days of Charles II., not more than twenty individuals dare sign a public petition having anything to do with Church and State, I am rejoiced that the Nonconformists of England, and those who advocate civil and religious liberty, have now come forward and taken so bold a stand. This augurs well for their future intention to maintain that position which has been bequeathed to them by their ancestors [loud cheers]. With these sentiments, allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have regarded my feeble services.

The company then separated.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—In the House of Lords last evening the Customs Duties Bill went again into Committee. On arriving at the articles "butter and cheese," in the schedule, Lord Hardwicke moved, as an amendment, that they be exempted from the operation of the bill; upon which proposition a division took place of 33 to 50, showing a majority of 17 against the amendment. The next contested article to a division was that of "Silk," which the Duke of Richmond moved should be omitted, but, on a division, the numbers were 75 to 50 against the noble duke's motion. The schedule having been gone through, the house resumed, the Bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next, and their lordships adjourned.——In the House of Commons, the Sugar Duties were again matter of discussion; after which, on the motion of Mr. C. BULLER, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the best means of providing a General Record Office for England and Wales. On Mr. SPOONER's rising to move for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of prostitution and the protection of females, the House was counted out, only 37 members being present.

It is confidently rumoured that Sir Robert Peel will resign finally on Saturday, and declare his resignation to the House on Monday. Sir James Graham's patent as Baron Preston is engrossed.—*Standard.*

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1930	850	3150			
Scotch.....						
Irish						
Foreign	7630		9300			

Prices the same as on Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.
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Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2
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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.

SUMMARY.

The Corn-bill may now be regarded as an Act of Parliament. It has passed through all its dangers triumphantly, and is to be read a third time in the House of Lords to-morrow, without discussion or division. This last *imprimatur* of the Peers would have been given last night, but Lord Stanley requested two days' grace to allow time for the Protectionists to draw up a formal protest against the measure; a request which the Government did not refuse. Some people might possibly be disposed to regard this last act of the defeated monopolists as consistent with the whole of their selfish and protracted opposition. The nation is to suffer the inconvenience of waiting two more days for the final passing of a measure which has been under discussion five months, must inevitably pass, and in which the material interests of all classes of the community are largely involved,—and for what? Ostensibly to give certain Peers a little more leisure to prepare a protest, which few will care about but themselves! Or, perhaps, they still indulge a lingering hope that some extraordinary conjunction of events may perchance defeat the measure. However, the country can now afford to smile at the self-conceit of Lord Stanley and his friends, as well as their impotent attempts to stave off the speedy triumph of the Corn Bill. The discussions on the measure during the last week have been comparatively unimportant. On Thursday the Duke of Buckingham's proposition for giving tenant farmers the power of quitting their occupation on six months' notice to the landlord, and of appointing arbitrators to adjust their claims for unexhausted improvements, was negatived without a division. On Monday night Lord Ashburton's resolution relative to the admission of the large quantity of corn now in bond, and the injury that would arise from its sudden release at a low duty, was rejected by a majority of 23. The best reply to the forebodings of the noble lord is the fact that the price of corn, in spite of the certain inundation of foreign wheat and flour, for the last fortnight been constantly rising in Mark-lane.

The Irish Coercion bill is still made the occasion of frequent and bitter discussions in the House of Commons. Not that the merits of the measure itself serve to excite these angry personalities. But the continued adjournment of the debate has been made use of to rake up long-forgotten accusations against Sir R. Peel, affecting his personal honour and reputation. The Protectionists have spared no pains, have minutely examined the history of his political career to destroy the reputation of the man who has given the death-blow to monopoly. Arguments and threats have failed to defeat his free-trade policy; the man himself, therefore, is marked out as the object of unceasing persecution and slander. Herein they have evinced more rancour than wisdom. The public have forgotten the faults of Sir R. Peel, in their sympathy with him as a martyr. His former errors, his opposition to popular liberty, his frequent change of principle, his devotion to the landed interest, are no longer thought of, when he is seen to be the object of revengeful denunciation and personal attack, because he has sacrificed the interests of party to the claims of his country. On Friday night Sir R. Peel entered into an elaborate and triumphant vindication of his conduct in 1825 and 1827, with respect to Mr. Canning, in reply to the charges of the Protectionist leader. His defence was admitted on all sides to have been complete. He satisfactorily proved that he did not, in 1825, inform Lord Liverpool, that the time had then come when "something should be done for the Catholics," while in 1827 he countenanced the anti-Catholic opposition to Mr. Canning; that he had not mutilated and garbled, for unworthy purposes, the report of a speech which he had published on the subject; and that Sir E. Knatchbull had never made the speech on which Mr. D'Israeli relied as a corroboration of the report in the *Mirror of Parliament*. Mr. Villiers ended the evening's discussion by a severe and well-merited rebuke of the unworthy conduct of the Protectionist leader.

On Monday night, during the debate on the Irish Coercion Bill, the personalities partook of a strictly party character. Mr. Roebuck and Sir James Graham retaliated on Lord John Russell his charges against the present Government, of having adopted their predecessors' policy without acknowledgment. The debate was of a somewhat bitter character, proving that any union between the Whigs and Peelites is, for the present at least, impracticable. The Home Secretary showed how little claim the Whigs had to be considered the representatives of any great principle. Coercion towards Ireland had been their invariable rule until within the last month or two, free-trade measures had been proposed only in prospect of losing office, and Lord John had turned out Sir R. Peel on the appropriation clause, and afterwards abandoned it. With these personal charges and recriminations, which are apt to remind us of a familiar adage, the evening was wasted, and the debate further adjourned.

The House of Lords, on Monday night, went into committee on the Customs Duties bill, but did not make much progress. First, there was a preliminary discussion on the motion of the Duke of Richmond for allowing the silk-weavers to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, to point out the injury they were likely to sustain from the reduction in the duties on silk. The Duke of Wellington quietly rebuked the Protectionist Duke, by telling him that no alteration could be made in the details of the bill in committee without an infraction of the rules of proceeding between the two Houses. At this, the noble duke took fire, and with great warmth vindicated the dignity of that house, comparing the observation of his censor to "the arguments of a young man just come from school," and asking, with some show of reason, what was the use of their being assembled night after night merely to register the edicts of the House of Commons. Lord Brougham for once voted in opposition to Government. The motion was rejected by a bare majority of four. Then followed, arising out of this division, a discussion on the propriety of abolishing vote by proxy, a proposition which met with *general* approval. Self-interest makes many reformers. The alteration of timber duties was then affirmed, after some opposition from Lord Stanley, by a majority of twelve. The silk duties are reserved for future discussion. Another sign of the progress of opinion amongst their lordships was a conversation on Friday on the necessity of church reform. Lord Ellenborough wisely cautioned their lordships not to make free in discussing so inexpedient a subject.

The Churches Bill has enjoyed but a brief existence. The second reading was proposed on Friday, and met with considerable opposition. Sir J. Graham did not see any special occasion for the bill, and it was eventually withdrawn. We congratulate the friends of religious freedom upon the failure of another attempt to extend the power and resources of the state-church; and, if it incites them to increased watchfulness, it will not have been without its use.

The case of Mr. Shore, the clergyman who was cited into the Arches Court by the Bishop of Exeter for daring to preach in an unconsecrated chapel, was finally decided on Saturday. Sir H. J. Fust, in a judgment which is worth perusing, as evidence of our slow progress, as far as the law is concerned, in the principles of religious freedom, admonished Mr. Shore to refrain from publicly reading prayers or preaching in an unconsecrated chapel; and condemned him to pay the costs. If he persisted, he would be liable to be punished for contempt of Court. "*He was a minister in holy orders, and from that he could not release himself.*" It is scarcely possible to believe that such an absurd and monstrous principle can still be found embodied in our English code. And yet it is only of a piece with the whole scope and tendency of our ecclesiastical law, and of those arbitrary and corrupt courts, which even the Lord Chancellor, by no means a squeamish man, has declared must be abolished. Rumour assigns the probable abolition of these courts to the Whigs on their return to office. We trust, if they have an opportunity of taking the matter in hand, it will be done effectually. These institutions are too much opposed to the liberty of the subject, too thoroughly corrupt, as well as useless, to admit of their being perpetuated in any shape. Their total abolition will alone satisfy the requirements of the country and the demands of reason.

Foreign intelligence is varied and interesting. Cardinal Ferretti, Bishop of Imola, has been appointed the successor of Pope Gregory XVI., by the Conclave of Cardinals, and is described as a man of liberal ideas and great firmness of character. The personal character of this anomalous sovereign is, however, of little consequence whilst he is dependent for the maintenance of his authority upon the bayonets of Austria, and a mere puppet in the hands of the Emperor. The outbreak of the natives of New Zealand has been put down by the new Governor, who has shown a laudable anxiety to spare the effusion of blood, and heal the unhappy breach that has so long existed between the Europeans and aborigines. From America we learn that the United States have gained further successes over the Mexicans. Matamoras has been quietly taken possession of, the Mexican troops were retiring into the interior, and Vera Cruz was being blockaded. On the other hand, President Polk is, as we expected, beginning to discover the expense of the whistle. The surplus ten million dollars in the exchequer are already expended, the treasury box is empty, and a debt of three or four millions more incurred. If this does not damp the war fever, the Americans will belie their natural character.

CHURCH SITES BY LEGAL COMPULSION.

We promised at as early an opportunity as possible to record our deliberate opinion on the principle involved in the bill recently laid before the House of Commons by Mr. Fox Maule, for compelling the grant of sites for churches, on reasonable terms. We proceed at once to redeem our pledge. Aware that the question is beset with difficulty, and that it stands so close upon the border-line which runs between the rights of conscience and the rights of property, as to make it hard to determine to which it fairly belongs, we are anxious to disclaim all that might wear even a semblance of positivity—for whilst, on the one hand, our own conviction is perplexed by few doubts, we can well understand, on the other, how, seen from an opposite point of view, the evidence may seem to preponderate against our conclusion. We believe the principle sought to be embodied in the proposed measure, to be radically unsound—we think we discern in it a mischievous application of the power of law—and after having maturely weighed such considerations as have been advanced in its support, we cannot but express, as the result, our earnest hope, that the legislature will refuse its sanction to any such measure.

We may as well state at the outset, to guard against possible misapprehension, that we hold the rights of private property to be circumscribed by the public good. *Salus populi, summa lex*, we admit to be an incontrovertible maxim. And, doubtless, the legislature must be recognised as the ultimate judge of its application. Upon this principle all laws affecting private property, whether landed or personal, are based; and, indeed, the denial of it practically repudiates every kind of government. But public good must not be confounded with that which is merely local or sectional. The supreme authority would commit grievous injustice, we apprehend, in delegating to others the powers of compulsory interference which itself enjoys. Railways are unquestionably highly subservient to the general welfare — and equally unquestionable is it, that the sale of land by reluctant proprietors may be justly compelled by legislative authority. But these admissions by no means carry with them the inference, that it would be proper, on any specified conditions, to give to existing or possible railway companies, the power which is now, in each case, exercised exclusively by Parliament. The remark applies still more forcibly to the building of churches. Public well-being requires that churches should be built—public feeling, to say nothing of individual interests, is security, as far as the public is concerned, that they will be built—but this is no argument in favour of congregations, or synods, or any distinct section of society, being furnished with authority to over-ride the rights of property in any particular instance.

It is pleaded on behalf of this bill, that the rights of conscience are sacred—that against any violation of them the interposition of the state may be fairly invoked—and that, but for some such enactments as those proposed by Mr. Fox Maule, the principle of the Toleration Act may be nullified by private bigotry.

It is always important for us to distinguish things which differ, but it is especially so here.

The rights of conscience are sacred, we admit; but those rights may be viewed relatively to the state, and to God. *Any* violation of them by others is offensive to the Creator, and will be punished by him; but surely it is not every violation of them which can justify the interposition of human law. There are coercions levelled against private judgment which, were law to notice, would introduce the most admired confusion as well as the wildest tyranny. The bigotry which cuts a friend because he has changed his religious opinions—which sneers at him in social circles as a fool or a Methodist—which withdraws from him, it may be, most lucrative custom—and which refuses help and countenance with which all his temporal prospects are bound up, may be very properly described as hateful and criminal in the sight of God, but can hardly be set forth correctly as *pro tanto* an abrogation of the Toleration Act. The utmost protection which conscience can claim at the hands of law is, that its decisions on religious matters shall be held as no justification for the infliction of injuries which, conscience being out of the question, the law disallows. That which our neighbour has no legal right to do to us on other accounts, he should not be suffered to do to us on account of our religion. This is all we can ask with propriety; and yet, when this has been granted to the fullest extent, persecution the most wanton and cruel is both a possible and likely thing.

Hating persecution, as we do, in all its forms, and far more familiar with it, we think, as victims than as culprits, we take leave to doubt either the wisdom or the manliness of calling in the constable, on every occasion, to cudgel off annoyances. We have no sympathy with the infantile faith which, whenever assailed, runs off with lachrymose visage "to tell Mamma." The evils against which as citizens we can claim legal guardianship at all times, we think ourselves justified in claiming when our faith is made the pretext of inflicting them—but we ask nothing as Christians, which we would not ask as simple citizens. It may be a hard thing that intolerant men will not buy at our shop, nor sell to us their land, because our religious convictions differ from theirs—but we must endure it with patience—it is one of the tests of our sincerity and earnestness—and we should blush to accept from the State in defence of our creed that which we could not solicit on behalf of our social and political rights.

The instances in which the Free Church has been refused sites are comparatively few—and the loud outcry she has raised against aristocratic oppression, as well as the haste with which she seeks to meet force with force, reminds us that her early training made her far more conversant with the dictatorial, than the submissive mood. We have sympathised with her in her early trials, and devoutly hope she will realise the truth of the apostolic statement, "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience." She has many things yet to learn—and she is in a fair

way for knowledge. But there is one thing which above all others we could desire to see some signs of her having mastered—a thorough confidence, in relation to the progress and permanence of religion, in the superiority of moral over legal power—of voluntary over compulsory methods—in one word, of the gospel over law.

We have left ourselves neither time nor room to point out the real evil to be remedied in such cases—the facilities afforded by the statute-book for the accumulation of immense landed estates in few hands. We regret this the less, inasmuch as we chiefly dwelt upon this point, in discussing this question when it came before us last year. It may require a length of time to remove those most impolitic laws—and we may be reminded, as we have been, "whilst the grass grows the steed starves." But we take leave to reply, that this is only one of the illustrations we could produce of the disposition abroad to exaggerate everything, good, bad, and indifferent, which happens to affect the position of the Free Church. We see no reason for resorting to wholesale and vicious legislation merely to enable the Free Church to get some score or two of sites in parishes from which aristocratic intolerance now excludes her, in addition to the six hundred and forty which she has obtained by the ordinary means. English, and we may add Scotch, Dissenters, have put up with the annoyance, or persecution, if so it is to be called, for many long years, without calling upon Government to interfere on their behalf. It is only since the disruption that we have heard so much of the unparalleled hardship of the case; and we must say, all things considered, that grateful acknowledgments in the mouth of the Free Church, for the unbounded liberality displayed towards her by all parties, would be far more becoming than these noisy lamentations over the few difficulties which beset her, and this ready resort to compulsion as the means of her deliverance.

TEST OF SINCERITY.

Religious men have one test of the sincerity of the accordance of others with their views, which, as far as it applies, is very accurate. They watch the tone of speaking upon the points on which the world and themselves disagree. If they hear a man speaking lightly, apologetically, or assentingly, of what the world is apt to account as peccadilloes, but their religion teaches them to view as crimes, they are not slow in coming to the conclusion, that the root of the matter is not in him. And they are seldom wrong.

A similar test is applicable, to the sentiments of men upon that sore evil under the sun, unjust and predacious war. If an individual be found likening the present instances of it, to things conventionally accounted glorious, and in the vocabulary of grown schoolboys honourable;—or if he be fertile in excuses for it, as being the thing that has been, and therefore, he would represent, dependent on some inherent necessity which makes it preposterous to make a rout upon the matter;—or finally, if he only fish out and furbish up some antiquated, and as men thought exploded, plea for wrong and robbery;—set him down as one who has not entered in at the wicket gate, nor made the right start in his pilgrimage towards leaving this world better than he found it.

It is remarkable that four of the nations of the earth which pride themselves on civilisation, should at this moment be encouraging themselves under an antiquated fraud. England avows, not tortuously but officially and in parliament, that she intends to usurp in Asia on the ground of the natural necessity for the more civilised trampling on the less. And when the question is driven a step further home, it is because the English are of Anglo-Saxon race. It seems the Anglo-Saxon breed has experimentally proved itself most capable of usurpation; *ergo*, it was intended to usurp. The Pope's claim to Mexico and Peru was only a prolongation of a similar principle. The Pope and his "well-managed pack" of those days, had considerable power of doing wrong; and the discovery of the right divine was not long in being made out to suit. These are all only versions of

> "——the ancient rule, the simple plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

The United States of America are reading another chapter of the same, to the Mexicans of the present day; with the additional source of bitterness, that the war is virtually and really for the slavery of all the races darker than the moderated mahogany colour of New Orleans. Of the Mexicans, seven-tenths are discovered to be of Indian blood, and therefore meat for the slave-driver. This is the meaning of the American cry for the spread of liberty;—it means "*the liberty of every man wallopping his own nigger*," or Mexican if readier at hand. France roasts Arabs; because Providence has evidently meant the more civilised races to correct the rawness of the others. Russia, in her small way, preaches up the propriety of exterminating the Circassians; and philosophers here approve of it, because Russia wears tight clothes and shaves beards, and Circassia does not.

It was remarkable, that in the piratical invasion of Texas, which may be the way to so many miseries, more than one English liberal, as the name goes, were among those who did more than hold the garments of the actors. Man up to the present hour, may almost be said to be nothing but a concealed rogue, tempered by the fear of the gallows or its equivalents. It would be falling into the fallacy objected to in the beginning, to argue that because this has been, it is to be let alone for ever.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the important documents which will be found below, and trust that wherever practicable, the suggestions they contain will be promptly attended to.

No. 5, Bishopsgate Without,
London, 6mo. 20th, 1846.

The increasing interest taken by the public in the question of the Punishment of Death, has rendered the present a suitable time for again bringing it before the House of Commons:—and six years have now elapsed since a motion for its entire abolition was there supported by a minority of no less than 93 members. The names of these will be found in the inclosed list.

Under these circumstances, we solicit the attention of our valued correspondents (and of all who are friendly to the object), to the printed notice of a "Resolution" intended to be submitted to Parliament. The paper containing this Notice we strongly advise them to send, together with a few lines, to each of their Representatives, urgently requesting their attendance at the Division which will occur *but once*. The purport may be as hereto annexed.

Such letters will be in time if despatched within a week, or even ten days, after this comes to hand. They should be signed by as many constituents as practicable: though any letter may be expected to receive attention if signed by only one individual known to be respectable. In this way the feeling existing out-of-doors will make its way into the House, better than at the period of an election.

Should the town residence of any particular member be required, our friend Charles Gilpin (5, Bishopsgate Without, London), will, on application, send it by return post:—also any further copies of the paper (W.)

George Stacey.	Robert Forster.
J. J. Gurney.	Cornelius Hanbury.
Joseph Sturge.	Samuel Sturge.
Josiah Forster.	Samuel Gurney.
Joseph T. Price.	J. G. Barclay.
John T. Barry.	Thomas Norton, Jun.
Peter Bedford.	Joseph T. Foster.
Thomas Foowter.	John Morland.
John Hodgkin.	Charles Gilpin.

"The Undersigned, being Electors resident at earnestly request of their representatives to be in their places in Parliament, in order to support the *Resolution* regarding the Punishment of Death, of which the enclosed notice has been given in the House of Commons. They consider that this punishment does not answer its chief design: that its effects are exceedingly demoralising, and tend to lower the estimate of human life: that it sometimes involves the destruction of the innocent by judicial process, and at others, favours the escape of guilt, thus promoting the crimes it was meant to repress: and that it is opposed to the spirit of Christianity. N.B.—*A division* is expected."

The following is the list of the minority of 93 who supported the motion for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death, 5th March, 1840:—

Aglionby, H. A.	Fitzroy, Lord C.	Paget, F.
Aglionby, Major	Fort, John	Pattison, J.
Ainsworth, P.	Freshfield, J. W.	Pechell, Captain
Alston, R.	Greg, R. H.	Rice, E. R.
Archbold, R.	Greig, David	Roche, W.
Bainbridge, E. T.	Hall, Sir B.	Rundle, J.
Baines, Edw.	Hawes, B.	Salwey, Col.
Barnard, E. G.	Hayter, W. G.	Sanford, E. Ayshford
Barron, H. W.	Hill, Lord A. M. C.	Scholefield, J.
Barry, G. S.	Hinde, J. H.	Smith, J. A.
Boldero, H. G.	Hindley, C.	Smith, B.
Brabazon, Sir W.	Hobhouse, Tho. B.	Stanley, Massey
Bridgman, H.	Hodges, T. L.	Stanley, Hon. W. O.
Briscoe, J. I.	Hodgson, R.	Stewart, J.
Brotherton, J.	Hume, J.	Stock, Dr.
Bulwer, Sir L.	Humphrey, J.	Strickland, Sir G.
Busfeild, W.	Hutchins, E. J.	Tancred, H. W.
Castlereagh, Lord	James, W.	Thornley, T.
Clive, E. B.	Jervis, Swynfen	Turner, E.
Craig, W. G.	Kelly, Fitzroy	Turner, Wm.
Currie, R.	Leader, J. T.	Vigors, N. A.
Dennistoun, J.	Lister, E. C.	Villiers, Hon. C. P.
Divett, E.	Lushington, C.	Wall, C. B.
Duke, Sir J.	Lushington, Dr.	Wallace, R.
Easthope, J.	Melgund, Lord Visct.	Warburton, H.
Elliot, Hon. J. E.	Milnes, R. M.	Ward, H. G.
Ellis, Wynn	Muntz, G. F.	White, A.
Ewart, William	Muskett, G. A.	Williams, W.
Fielden, J.	O'Connell, Daniel	Wilmot, Sir J. E.
Fenton, J.	O'Connell, John	Wood, Benjamin
Finch, F.	O'Connor, Don	Yates, J. A.

The Queen and the Premier.—We are disposed to believe there is a basis of truth in the following statement:—That our beloved Sovereign has sent a most gracious message to Sir Robert Peel, expressing her urgent desire that he will not abandon her in the present critical position of public affairs, and intimating that, if he finds he cannot carry forward the Government of the country with the present Parliament, she will give her cordial assent to a dissolution. For the few last days the impression has become prevalent that there will be no immediate change. It is also rumoured that her Majesty has expressed great dissatisfaction with the manner in which Lord John Russell failed in the task assigned to him last December, and that there is a strong reluctance to allow of another attempt to constitute a Whig Cabinet.—*Record.*

The Marquis of Normanby embarked at Blackwall for Ostend on Wednesday, with the intention of proceeding to Florence, there to join the Marchioness. This looks as though the noble Marquis were not likely to have a share in the formation of the next expectant ministry.

Mr. David Pollock (elder brother of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer) has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Bombay, the salary of which is £8,000 per annum. A Commissionership of the Insolvent Debtors' Court becomes vacant by this appointment, which, it is expected, will be given to Mr. Cooke, the barrister.

New Peers.—It is reported that Sir James Graham will be immediately elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Preston. Lord Francis Egerton is to be elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Ellesmere.

Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill.—A public dinner was given on Wednesday at Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, to celebrate the presentation of a national testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill for his services in suggesting and carrying into execution the system of uniform penny postage. Mr. Warburton, M.P., occupied the chair. From the statement of the secretary, it appeared that the subscriptions set on foot throughout the country for presenting to Mr. Rowland Hill a testimony of national gratitude, amounted in gross to upwards of £15,000; and that, deducting £2,000 for the expenses incurred, there remained for the benefit of Mr. Hill the amount of £13,000. The chairman then gave the health of Mr. Rowland Hill, which was very warmly responded to. In acknowledging the toast, Mr. Hill expressed, in very suitable terms his sense of the country's munificence towards him for his services. He entered into a minute history of his proposition, the manner of its reception, and the results which had arisen from its partial adoption. He contended from those results that had his scheme been fully adopted his calculations would have been borne out, and, while abstaining from casting any aspersions on the present Government for depriving him of the opportunity which the originality of his suggestions merited, he expressed continued confidence in the future development of his plans. He showed that the net profits of the Post-office now amount to £800,000 per annum, whilst the public accommodation has been advanced by an increase in the transmission of letters from seventy-five millions annually to three hundred millions! This is a speediness of increase which was sneeringly repudiated by the opponents when predicted by the friends of the reduced postage. Mr. Moffatt announced, that the amount of money transmitted by post-office orders, in the last year of the old system, in one year, was £440,000; whilst, under the new system, the amount transmitted in one year is no less than £12,000,000! Mr. Dillon, in proposing the health of Mr. Wallace and the committee of the House of Commons who reported in favour of post-office reform in 1838, mentioned, that whilst the letters of the principals of commercial establishments had increased fourfold, the letters of the persons employed in them had increased tenfold, which he considered a great proof of the social advantages conferred by Mr. Rowland Hill's plan. It was without a parallel in the history of reform, that the first enunciation of it should have been perfect. Much yet remained to be done. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Aldis, Mr. Leaf, and several other speakers followed.

Ibrahim Pacha has been at Birmingham and Manchester during the past week. At the former place he gave extensive orders for glass and other things, the manufacture of which he had witnessed. At the Soho works of Messrs. Bolton and Watt, he gave an order for eight engines for pumping water and other purposes. In this neighbourhood the wonders of a coal-pit were to be unfolded: the Pacha arrived at the pit-mouth, but on being told that he would have to descend by a rope, he begged to be excused. Some of his attendants descended; and while they were going down, as long as he could make himself heard, he continued speaking to them in his own language, and apparently congratulating himself upon being upon *terra firma*. During his stay at Birmingham, the Pacha displayed much courtesy and liberality to all who contributed in any way to assist the object of his visit. In the evening of Wednesday he set out for Manchester; and on the following day commenced, under the auspices of the Mayor, a round of visits to the principal machine-works and factories. The papers relate the following anecdote in connexion with his visit to Birmingham:—

> In the course of one of his evening rambles in Birmingham, Ibrahim Pacha expressed his intention to visit the skeleton of a whale exhibiting there, which measures nearly eighty feet in length. On the proprietor being requested to clear the place for the Prince, he did so with alacrity; but no sooner was his highness admitted than the showman conducted him with all gravity into the whale's belly, where he suddenly slipped away, and left his highness to make the best of his way through the ribs of the monster. Appearing on the stage, the showman seized a large gong, and blowing a trumpet, gathered the crowd around, whom he addressed thus:—"Now's your time, ladies and gemmen—walk up, walk up. Abraham, king of Egypt, and all his officers are at this moment in my whale's belly, and can't find their way out without me." This had the desired effect, and every man, woman, and child who could command a penny rushed to the caravan, and glad was the Prince to get himself squeezed safely out of it.

On Friday evening he left for Liverpool, spent the following day in visiting the docks and various establishments of the town, and in the evening sailed for Belfast. His object in visiting Ireland is to make himself acquainted with the mode of cultivating and manufacturing flax in that country.

The Court.—On Friday the Queen and Prince Albert, with their five children, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne House. They were accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who had arrived on Thursday evening from Portugal. They are to remain there till to-morrow week. On Wednesday the Queen was "churched." The Queen Dowager left London on Tuesday last, *viâ* Ramsgate and Ostend, for Germany, to pay a visit to her family.

Expedition in Travelling.—To celebrate the opening of the Eastern Union Railway, the directors gave a trip to Rotterdam on Wednesday. The party left London at 5½ A.M., and reached Ipswich (68 miles distance) by 7½. They were embarked on board a steam-packet, and at 8½ they were off Harwich. At 10 P.M., they were in Rotterdam—where the London morning papers were profusely distributed, to the astonishment of the citizens. At 10 next morning, the party were again on board the steamer; and every gentleman was presented with a copy of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, just published, and containing a notice of the trip. At 10¼ P.M. on Thursday, the voyagers were again at Ipswich; and by 10 minutes past 1 on Friday morning they were in London, after travelling about 450 miles. It is expected that the passage from Harwich to Rotterdam will shortly be performed in 12 hours.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

The debate on the second reading of this measure was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. Benett could not support the bill. He objected to any measure which would punish the people of Ireland while those who were misleading them were allowed to pursue their illegal practices with impunity.

Captain Layard described the bill as unconstitutional and uncalled-for. If the Government meant to govern Ireland, it must be by doing justice; and, if they meant to prevent the separation of Ireland from England, it must be by governing both countries by equal laws. All those honourable gentlemen who cheered the recent attacks on Ministers were bound to assist the Irish members in throwing out the bill.

Mr. Henley deemed the measure unconstitutional in its character and coercive in its tendency. A measure of that kind ought to have the concurrence of the two leading parties in that House: the present bill had not met with that concurrence. Lord John Russell had distinctly declared that he did not think there was any necessity for the measure; and, were Lord John in office, he would no doubt act upon that conviction. For his own part, after having given his best attention to all the evidence submitted to the House, he had come to the deliberate and settled conclusion that there was by no means a case made out to justify such a bill. Its only tendency would be to irritate and exasperate, and render bad worse.

Sir H. W. Barron spoke on the same side.

Captain Fitzmaurice would support the second reading. He regretted to differ from Lord George Bentinck, the leader of his party; but, such had been the change in parties, that an honourable member on his side of the House could hardly say to which or to what party he belonged. It was an old saying, that it was a clever child who would know its own father; but he thought it would be an uncommonly clever man who would know his own party [laughter]. If the bill were rejected, Ireland would be greatly excited: indeed, he had no doubt but in that case bonfires would blaze from Connemara to the Hill of Howth. Inconvenience might arise from the bill; but it was an inconvenience which every good subject and lover of peace should submit to in order that great social evils may be rooted out.

Mr. Hawes reiterated the usual arguments in favour of conciliation. He analysed the returns of Irish crime, in order to show that there was a progressive decrease, not only in all Ireland, but even in the five counties whose condition had been specially assigned as the reason for passing the present measure. The principle of the bill was opposed by all the Irish members on one side of the House, and its efficacy was doubted by all, except one, on the other; and he hoped that the moral effect of the division on the second reading would be putting an end to this system of governing Ireland.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed his regret that the bill was likely to be rejected, owing to a combination of political parties. It was unquestioned, that during the last five months crime over the whole of Ireland had decreased; but in the particular five counties—Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, Leitrim, and Roscommon—agrarian outrages were not diminishing, and it was for these the bill was intended. He believed that if Lord John Russell were in power to-morrow, he would hereafter be obliged to come down to Parliament, asking for larger powers than this bill conferred, in order to reach the crimes which arise out of the social condition of Ireland. He deprecated, in sensible and dignified language, the personalities which had been bandied about for the last few weeks:—

He was sorry that, in this age, any difference in political sentiments should have a tendency to interrupt the dignity of discussion or the warmth of personal regard. Mr. D'Israeli had defended one of Lord George Bentinck's expressions on the score of precedent; but they were not in a Court of Chancery, where the argument of precedent was valuable; and even that precedent which had been brought forward would in itself hardly justify the violence and intemperance of the language defended. Mr. Fox applied the expressions of "paid janissaries" to the Lords of the Bedchamber—to rivals who were in every respect open to the charge of baseness. Precedents might be found for any nonsense or any violence; but the precedent would not alter the case The political provocation was undoubtedly great; but it was a question whether it justified the retaliation. The citation made from the speeches of Mr. Fox reminded him of a citation once similarly made from a speech of Mr. Pitt, during a debate in that House on the silk-trade; on which occasion Mr. Canning observed, that the honourable gentleman who quoted Mr. Pitt resembled those blind nations of antiquity who paid neither reverence nor homage to the sun when pursuing his path of beneficence and glory, but, the instant that his career was closed, and the obscuration complete, knelt down and displayed symbols of fear and worship [cheers]. Mr. D'Israeli had not culled the choicest flowers from the eloquence of Mr. Fox—that able but not very temperate statesman. He was once reported to have said, speaking of Lord North, that he would not trust himself in the same room with him [laughter], and yet they afterwards got on very well together side by side in the same Cabinet [laughter and cheers]. And, in the same way, fierce as were now the denunciations, there could be little doubt that all would come to rights again [laughter]. They were, it was to be supposed, to understand by the word "Janizaries," those paid servants of the Crown who had conscientiously voted with the Government; and it was not for any individual in that House to disparage either those servants or those services [hear, hear]. Who knew how soon the noble lord (Lord G. Bentinck) might hoist the standard of the prophet, and summon round him, as did the Commanders of the Faithful, these same janizaries [laughter]? It was best not to abuse them now: the noble lord might find them too numerous at last, and he might, then, in attempting to rid himself of his over-eager allies, share again the Eastern's fate—another Sultan Mahmoud [cheers and laughter]. He (Lord F. Egerton) might be allowed to refer to one other expression of the noble lord. He could not say that he had not felt the imputation; he could not say that he had any character to throw away, or that he could assume to himself any position which would render that character unimpeachable for political conduct. The word "renegades" had been applied to many hon. gentlemen, and he had no right to assume that it was not the intention of the noble lord to include him in the category He did not exactly understand what the noble lord meant to imply by that term; but the noble lord ought to recollect that different individuals, placed even in the same circumstances, might, either slowly or rapidly, be led to form different conclusions [hear, hear]. He had deliberately formed his opinion, and he had given his vote according to that opinion; he did not know how, therefore, he had earned the character of a "renegade." If it had been earned by the speech which he made at the last election, he could only say that he had then, on certain subjects connected with trade, arrived at conclusions which, with his then experience, he believed to be correct; he then unreservedly stated these convictions, but he had given no pledge that they would not undergo a change [hear, hear]. He did not pledge himself as a partisan [cheers]. He purchased, he gained no vote by the declaration which he then made; on the contrary, he believed it lost to him many votes [cheers]. He then knew that the corn question was the thorny subject of the moment; it would have been politic—and so he was advised—to abstain altogether from touching on that subject; but he had not remained silent. He had given voice to his convictions, and now acknowledged his error [cheers].

On the motion of Mr. S. Crawford the debate was again adjourned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SIR R. PEEL.

In moving the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Coercion Bill, on Friday,

Sir R. Peel entered into an explanatory defence of himself from the charges of Lord George Bentinck and Mr. D'Israeli, with respect to the Catholic question. He prefaced his defence by thanking the House for their ready acquiescence in his appeal for a suspension of judgment till he should be heard. He little thought, considering the great political conflicts and excitements of so many years past, that he should have been called upon now, when much of the evidence was lost or dispersed, and many of the details forgotten, to answer accusations connected with the transactions of 1825, 1827, and 1829. He had thought that those transactions, so far as they could be the subject of crimination against him, were buried in oblivion; and years ago he had sent every document connected with them to his residence in Staffordshire. He had been obliged to send for them, and he had been occupied for the last three days in examining them, and in collecting materials and collating newspapers, in order to refute, to the satisfaction of other minds, the baseless charge which had been directed against his veracity and honour. After recapitulating the charges to which he had now to reply, Sir Robert addressed himself to the charge, that in 1825 he had intimated to Lord Liverpool that he had changed his opinion on the Catholic question. He produced and read a number of letters from Lord Liverpool to himself in that year, and referred to other circumstances, all showing that it was impossible he could have intimated a change of opinion which had not taken place. [This part of the statement was peculiarly lucid and convincing: it exhibited very clearly the difficulties of Sir Robert's position, his unchanged opinion personally, and his wish to retire from office.] As to the charge that in 1829 he had admitted in Parliament that he had changed his opinion in 1825, he entered into an elaborate examination of the evidence on which the charge rested. It had been asserted by Mr. D'Israeli, that the report in the *Mirror of Parliament* was written by Mr. Barrow, and that the reports of the *Mirror* were got up exclusively for its use; the report which appeared in the *Times* had also been adduced, and was made to corroborate the accuracy of the report in the *Mirror of Parliament*. Sir Robert Peel denied that Mr. Barrow wrote the report, and that there was a separate class of reporters for the *Mirror of Parliament*. He denied also the validity of the evidence which rested on the concurrence of the two reports. He was prepared to demonstrate, that the reporters of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times* were in connexion with the *Mirror of Parliament;* that they did not make separate reports, but met together, compared each other's reports, and sent to the *Mirror of Parliament* that which gave the fullest report of one part of a speech and that which gave the fullest report of another; and the reports of the *Mirror of Parliament* were concocted from the reports so furnished. But if Mr. D'Israeli had the "discretion," as he says he had, to examine the report in the *Times*, why had he not the discretion and justice to examine other reports? Did he look at the reports in the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Morning Journal*, a paper which was set up to destroy the hopes of the success of Catholic emancipation? If he had done so, he would have found that every other report of the four other newspapers, all written by separate and independent reporters, altogether exclude the words on which the imputation is founded. [Sir Robert read the reports in each of these journals.] In all of them there is an exact concurrence in the main fact; they all omit the passage about the time "having come when something with respect to the Catholic question must be done." Mr. D'Israeli had stated that appended to the speech in *Hansard* were the words "inserted with the permission and approbation of Mr. Secretary Peel;" and the insinuation was that he had sent to Hansard a "corrected" report of the speech with the *suppressio veri*, and begged him to insert it. What is the fact? "Mr. Murray, the bookseller, published that speech, and had the copyright of it: there was a jealousy about his having that copyright on the part of the *Mirror of Parliament* and *Hansard;* Hansard applied for my permission to publish it, and I got Mr. Murray to grant it; when it was published, they inserted a note to the effect that it was done with my approbation, in order to show that it was not done surreptitiously, but had my authority and concurrence." In the report which appeared in the *Times*, the reporter states, by way of excuse for himself, that Sir Robert Peel was imperfectly heard in the gallery. No other reporter makes any complaint: but, after the lapse of seventeen years, he was to be condemned on the words attributed to him by a deaf reporter! And why did Mr. D'Israeli not consult the *Times* relative to Sir Edward Knatchbull's speech also, with the view of seeing how far it corresponded with the report in the *Mirror of Parliament?* If he had done so, he would have found that the *Times* report did not contain one word of the accusation said to have been made by Sir Edward; neither did the reports in the *Morning Herald* or the *Morning Journal*. These facts he had been enabled to state from the assistance afforded by many gentlemen of the press, who, although unconnected with him in politics, had communicated information to him from a sense of justice. Mr. D'Israeli had concluded his speech by a passionate representation of his veneration for the memory of Mr. Canning, describing him as an "eagle," as the "rider of Bucephalus," and so forth:—

One would have supposed that he had devoted all the energies of all his intellect to magnify the praises of Mr. Canning, and that he had submitted to some great sacrifice on account of his devotion to Mr. Canning. "Why, Sir, if he has those feelings, they are to be held in honour; but if the honourable gentleman, after the death of Mr. Canning, is parading these feelings of veneration for his memory for the purpose of wounding a political opponent [great cheering]—he is, I think, desecrating feelings which are in themselves entitled to esteem and respect; and so far from succeeding in his purpose of inflicting a blow upon me, my firm belief is, that he is rallying around me public sympathy, and public indignation at the time chosen for, and the motives which led to, the attack [immense cheering]. The honourable gentleman frequently and feelingly complains that I won't condescend to bandy personalities with him [laughter]. I, Sir, defend myself when I think it necessary: I defend myself now from the plausibility and concatenation of circumstances sought out. But when the honourable gentleman is so industrious in his research as to point out at what house on a certain day I attended a certain dinner, I must say I will not descend to his details. I know not where a dinner to which he refers, on the 3rd of May, 1827, was given; and I trust the House will not blame me if I do not condescend to inquire [great cheering]. I will not ascertain whether that honourable gentleman has a right to talk about 'an organised hypocrisy'—'a pharisaical association' [great laughter]. With these charges and these phrases I have no concern. Every man has a right to determine for himself whether he will descend into the arena of personal contest. I will not retaliate upon the honourable gentleman. I will limit myself, as I have now done, to the defence of my character when I am unjustly attacked." If new and unheard-of charges were again to be brought against him, Sir Robert hoped that notice would be given beforehand, or that the House would again suspend judgment. [Sir Robert Peel sat down amid loud and long-continued cheering.]

Several long speeches followed.

Lord George Bentinck adhered to his charges!!! and read long extracts from *Hansard* and the *Mirror of Parliament*, to show that their whole tenor was consistent with the admission made by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. He repeated the old story about treachery; denied that Sir Robert Peel was his political leader; and defended his use of "strong language," by reminding the House of the language which had been used by "a gentleman of the name of Dawson," with whom Sir Robert Peel, according to Sir Francis Burdett, used to run "in couples."

Mr Roebuck taunted Lord George with his friendly adherence to Sir Robert Peel for so many years, seeing that he blamed him for "chasing and hunting" his relative to death. He reminded Mr. D'Israeli of the political changes he had undergone, and of the fulsome eulogies he bestowed upon Sir Robert Peel when his objects were likely to be promoted by so doing. He had suffered disappointment; had not succeeded to place or power; and hence his virulence to the former object of his laudation.

Lord John Russell had hoped that Lord George Bentinck would have adopted a course which would have put an end to the discussion:—

I am bound in justice to give my opinion, after what fell from my noble friend the member for Lynn, and to state that the right honourable gentleman has satisfied my mind with respect to all the charges. . . . I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the right honourable gentleman is not guilty of that which he was charged with, and that he has fully and completely justified himself [cheers].

Of the conduct of Sir Robert Peel to Mr. Canning, in 1827, Lord John entertained a strong opinion, but he was not called upon to express it now.

Mr. D'Israeli denied that he and Lord George Bentinck had been wading among newspapers for charges against Sir Robert Peel: it was Sir Robert himself who had been raking amidst the musty columns of old newspapers. They had merely sought for collateral evidence to support the statements made by Lord George Bentinck, seeing that Sir Robert Peel had denied them. He asked Sir Robert Peel to say why he had not written to Sir Edward Knatchbull on the subject of *his* speech, and got him to denounce it as a forgery: and also why he had not read any of his own letters to Lord Liverpool?

Mr. Goulburn offered himself as a witness, and the best witness that could be adduced, for from his first entrance into political life he had been in constant personal intimacy with his right honourable friend. He was present during all the debates referred to, and had no recollection whatever of any such remark having been made by Sir Edward Knatchbull as that attributed to him. He had always the most unreserved communication with Sir Robert Peel on the subject of the Catholic claims; they were in office together, and arranged between them the opposition that was to be made as against those members of the Government who were deeply engaged in the prosecution of the claims; and it was impossible, if Sir Robert had entertained any change of opinion, that he should not have been the individual to have been aware of it. He had never heard from him a single expression which could throw a doubt upon the consistency of his opinion in 1825. Respecting Sir R. Peel's letters to Lord Liverpool, he was instructed to say that Sir Robert had searched for copies, but none could be found.

Mr. B. Escott remarked that the real cause of the attack was obvious—the Corn-laws. Sir Robert's vindication was complete.

Lord Sandon saw with regret Lord George Bentinck engage in such a contest, and with still greater regret the mode in which he had carried it on. He defied those gentlemen themselves who alleged the charge, to say they were satisfied with the evidence. How could they be satisfied, when four out of five of the contemporaneous papers did not support it at all?

Mr. Newdegate upheld the validity of the charges.

Mr. Hume lamented that the accusations should be persisted in after Sir Robert Peel's triumphant reply.

Lord Morpeth was personally aware of what took place in 1829, and he did not believe that anything which occurred could at all fasten upon Sir Robert Peel the imputations levelled against him. Mr. Canning himself stated in the House that he had been perfectly prepared for the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, though not for the other secessions.

Mr. Villiers asked, on what side of the House Mr. Canning would have been now, had he lived? Everybody knows, that if anything political contributed to Mr. Canning's death, it was the rancorous hostility of the landed interest, excited by his touching the corn laws; and yet this was the party of which his professed defender was the leader! It was Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures which had led to the present onslaught. The following extract is a specimen of the able and severe castigation administered by Mr. Villiers to the Protectionists:—

If the noble lord wants to know why it is that nothing that he or his party says excites any interest in this House or in the country, it is because he, knowing perfectly well what was the tendency of the measures of the Government, observing that he was assailing protection in every outskirt, and wherever he could do it safely, never raised his voice—never took the slightest heed of it; but regularly supported, and thereby encouraged, the Minister in his course [hear, hear]. No! What the people now say is this: so long as the interest is small—so long as the interest was not your own—so long as the Government got strength by demolishing our protection, you were silent; you said not a word; protection, they said, is valuable to us, if it is to exist at all, and, as much as it was to you, but while it was only abolished with respect to hats, and to corks, and to shoes, you have been benefited yourselves, and you cared nothing about the people who had to undergo temporary privation [loud cheers]; but now that you are afraid of your own order, of your own interest, that rents may fall, that the least injury may befall yourselves, then you discover that the minister is a traitor [cheers and laughter]. Then you complain of his conduct to Mr. Canning; this is the occasion for five months' unceasing personality and invective [loud cheers]. When the poor are to go to the wall, he is the only man, he is the man to rally round; but let him equally assail the great and the small, and then we have the history of this session [cheers]. The people are just and wise in this country; they see that all this violence and resistance is sordid and selfish, and they will have nothing to say to it—they wait with anxiety for its accomplishment [cheers]. They see nothing chivalrous or generous in the party who are are obstructing this legislation of this country on this subject. There are on the opposite side men who have been consistent on this subject, men like the hon. members for Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire, and Northamptonshire [hear]. They have raised their voices constantly, and long have they said that protection was being abandoned [hear], and they have complained of being deceived for three years past, and were treated by many who now profess to be wronged as factious troublesome men, who could not enter into the enlightened views of the right honourable gentleman [hear, hear, and a laugh]. They were neither encouraged or assisted [hear, hear]; but now when the horse is gone, when the thing called Protection is lost, comes the noble lord with all his abuse and invective, never having done a thing or said a word in time to avert the evil, as he deems it [hear, hear]. He has had now nothing to say against the principle that has triumphed, he has slumbered while it was progressing, he has been off his guard while vigilance was required; and now, when opinion is pronounced, he disturbs the peace and good manners of this House, by his violent and personal charges [cries of "hear, hear."] . . . I can tell you that the House is getting sick of this personality—it has been borne too long [cheers]; and if the House is not impatient of it, I tell you that the constituencies are [cheers], and that the public is ["Oh, oh," and cheers]. Oh? Why, I tell you that these personalities that are bandied about here are thought discreditable to those who use them ["Oh, oh," and cheers], degrading to the House that listens to them ["Oh," and cheers], and disgusting to the public obliged to notice them ["Hear," and laughter]; and knowing, as I do, the deep debt of gratitude which is felt by the public to the right honourable gentleman for having accomplished what no other man could have done as well—for having conferred so inestimable a benefit on the public by repealing the odious monopoly in food, my only reason for not feeling regret at the insults, the abuse, and the contumely with which he is treated by those invariably hostile to the interests of the people, is, that I know that nothing is more calculated than their malignity to exalt him and endear him to the public [cheers].

The personal speechifying did not terminate till nearly twelve o'clock: so it was too late to enter upon the Irish Coercion Bill, and the discussion was adjourned till Monday.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed on Monday, by

Mr. Sharman Crawford, who congratulated Sir Robert Peel on the triumphant reply which he had given on Friday night to the bitter attacks which had recently been made upon him. Though upon this bill he should go into the same lobby with Lord G. Bentinck and his friends, he wished to have it distinctly understood that he had no other sentiments in common with them. He then proceeded to point out the defects of this bill, and to explain what he considered to be the causes and the remedies of crime in Ireland. Remedial measures would be more effectual than coercive measures in restoring order and tranquillity to Ireland; and among the remedial measures which he recommended were a well-organised Poor Law, a more effective system of police, and the establishment of agricultural schools in every district of Ireland.

Mr. Seymer and Mr. Collett spoke in support of the bill; Mr. Powell, Mr. Halsey, Mr. V. Stuart, and Lord John Manners, against it.

Mr. Roebuck followed, and, after pointing out what he thought the proper policy towards Ireland, examined the claims of the Whig party to legislate to advantage for that country by the light of experience:—

In 1833, under Lord Grey's administration, an energetic and vehement support was given by them to a coercion bill, the like of which had never disfigured the statute book [Ministerial cheers]. The noble lord had expressed his surprise that the right hon. gentleman, when he adopted the noble lord's views, had not stated his regret at the terms used when he opposed them; but if he recollected the opposition to the bill of Earl Grey, there were some severe, almost opprobrious, words used against those who did not support it; the noble lord had now adopted their opinions, and had not expressed the slightest regret at the language he had used [hear]. But the noble lord's acts were not confined to that outrageous bill of 1833, with its court-martial clauses, it shutting up at sunset, its domiciliary visits, and its despotic powers. They had lasted till 1835 "No, for one year."] Many parts of the Coercion Act existed in 1835: yet that act passed by an overwhelming majority, opposed only by the learned member for Cork, with a large section of Irish members, and a very minute section of the English. In 1834 the administration of the Whigs ceased: they were succeeded by the right hon. baronet, but in 1835 he was superseded by Lord Melbourne, and Lord Morpeth was Irish secretary. On 1st of August, 1835, that noble lord introduced a coercion bill, which he (Mr. Roebuck) acknowledged to be very modified compared with the preceding: indeed these bills had become more mild and more mild, till he hoped they saw the last [hear, hear]. Now he wanted some strong assurance given before he ousted the right hon. baronet, that they were not to have the same sort of bills again from those near him, . . . He must ask what they were to expect from that (the Opposition) side of the House as to the administration of justice in Ireland? He asked the noble lord who had lately, and only lately, discovered that these were injurious principles of legislation, what was to be expected from him? It was due to the noble lord that he should be perfectly frank, and he hoped he should give no offence in the question he was about to ask. It was well known that the noble lord was last year, upon the resignation of the right hon. baronet, called upon to form an administration; and there was a report abroad, that Lord Besborough was to have been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the express understanding that he was to be armed with a coercion bill.

Lord J. Russell: It is entirely false [loud cheers].

Mr. Roebuck: That denial at once puts an end to the report, and he had done the noble lord a service in enabling him to make the denial. Still he had not done. The present bill was brought into the House of Lords, and who supported it there [Ministerial cheers]? The most marked supporters of the present bill were the friends of the noble lord and those in his confidence [hear, hear]; and till he heard that they had altered their opinions he had a right to assume that they would sanction another coercion bill if the Administration were changed.

Unless he should receive a distinct intimation from Lord J. Russell that he would no longer adopt towards Ireland the wild and severe measures which the Whig Government had formerly enforced, he should certainly not vote against the second reading of this bill now; and if he did receive such an intimation, he should say that the change of opinion which it would display was expressed at an inopportune time, in an inopportune manner, and for an inopportune object.

Sir James Graham, in defence of this bill, replied to the observations in which Lord John Russell had found fault with the Government for their delay in forwarding this bill in the House of Commons, and showed that nothing could have been more injurious to the country than both the two courses recommended in lieu of that taken by the Government. He admitted that this bill was unconstitutional, and that Ministers were bound to prove the necessity of the case before they asked the House to consent to it. As attempts had been made to cut down the facts of the case originally made out by the Irish Government, he re-stated many of them, and established, by reference to the criminal returns, that in certain parts of Ireland, crimes, dangerous to life and property, were increasing to a fearful extent. He then replied to the arguments of many of the previous speakers in the debate, took a rapid review of the remedies proposed by Mr. S. Crawford, Sir H. Barron, and Lord John Russell, for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, and contrasted with these projects, which he called theoretical, the various practical measures, some of which had been already carried, and some of which had as yet only been proposed by the Government during the present session. He then referred to the appeal which Lord John Russell had made to himself personally respecting the conduct which he had formerly displayed towards the Whig Government. He had long known and appreciated his lordship's character. He had always considered him a bold and a generous man; and but for the noble lord's own expressions, he would not have believed that any feeling of angry resentment could have so many years remained in his bosom, for the use of expressions extorted by a sense of public duty.

I am anxious to avoid saying a word that can tend to increase irritation or protract discussion; but when the noble lord says I, and those with whom I act, overthrew a Government whose principles and measures we subsequently adopted, he must permit me to say, that he overthrew the Government of Sir R. Peel in 1835 by carrying a resolution in this House in reference to the appropriation of the property of the Church of Ireland or a certain portion of it to secular purposes [cheers]. That he, when in office for some time, proposed to act on the principles of that resolution; and that at last he abandoned it [cheers] in a manner which I will not characterise, because more severe expressions applied to that abandonment than I should choose to employ [hear, hear]. Then, as to free trade in corn; though those with whom I act in the Government have changed their views on this particular doctrine, yet the noble lord and those with whom he acts were sudden converts under very peculiar circumstances. Let any gentleman read the speech of the honourable member for Taunton in 1840, on Mr. Ewart's motion as to sugar, and he will there see laid down the distinction between free labour and slave labour more broadly and distinctly than it had ever been laid down by any hon. member. The acts of a Government must be taken in connexion with the declarations of its members. With regard to the free importation of corn, what were the declarations of Lord Melbourne? Did he not, up to the very last year of his administration, contend that the mere change was especially objectionable, and that the notion of introducing free trade into this country, was to be regarded as insanity. I believe his expression was, that he thought it madness. It was not till Lord Melbourne's Government was on the eve of dissolution, when power had departed from it, it was not till the very last moment that the principle of free trade was enunciated by that Administration as the principle of their Government; and there is this difference between the conduct of myself and my colleagues, and of the noble lord and his colleagues, that we, in changing our views, have given effect to a principle which we really believe to be indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of this community, by the sacrifice of our personal feelings, and all but the sacrifice of power. We have made that sacrifice, and made it cheerfully. The noble lord and his colleagues changed not less suddenly than we did; and by their change of opinions they sought, as I contend, the maintenance of their power [cheers]. Under these circumstances, any retraction is quite impossible, though for the particular form of expression I certainly do not contend.

Adverting to the question put to him by Mr. Colquhoun, he declared that it was the intention of the Government to adhere to the curfew clauses, and not to recede from them on any account, in case the second reading of the bill should be carried. He implored the House to consider the serious consequences which were likely to ensue next winter in case this bill should be rejected. Those who doubted of its necessity ought to resist it; but those who were satisfied of that necessity, ought to give it their cordial support, independent of any confidence they might or might not have in her Majesty's Government, and not reject it on account of any other secondary considerations.

Mr. Labouchere commented on the singular fact, that Sir J. Graham should have ventured to give the House a lecture on consistency, and denied that he had ever drawn the demarcation between free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar, on which Sir J. Graham had insisted. He was grateful to Sir R. Peel for having introduced the corn-law, but he could not on that account grant him complete control over the liberties of Ireland.

After a few words from Sir J. Graham in explanation, the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

On Friday night the House of Lords went into committee on the clauses of the Corn Bill.

The Duke of Richmond moved the insertion of certain provisions, to allow tenants to vacate their leases, and receive compensation for unexhausted profits. His object was to prevent the respectable body of tenant-farmers of England from being consigned to ruin.

The Earl of Ripon opposed the amendment, on the ground of the litigation and confusion it would create in the country. It proposed to give to one party to a contract a power to compel the other party to dissolve it, not because this other party had been guilty of any violation of the contract, but because it suited the interest of the compelling party. This was a very serious principle to introduce into an act to which it did not apply. Neither was it necessary.

The Earl of Mornington opposed the amendment, and spoke in favour of the bill, showing, from a variety of statements, that there had been no depreciation in the value of land since the measure had been promulgated, and that the tenant-farmers were favourable to it. He considered that the measure would not be injurious to the landed interest or to the tenant-farmer, whilst it formed a part of that scheme of free-trade which the existing circumstances of the world and of society demanded.

The Earl of Abingdon, as an occupier of land as well as a landowner, believed that, unless the agricultural interest of this country was effectively protected by law, this would, indeed, become a nation of shopkeepers. He then amused the House with one or two pleasantries, more amusing than witty:—

He recollected a conversation which had taken place between Buonaparte and John Bull, and which he might quote as applicable to present circumstances:—

"Says Boney to Johnny, 'I'm coming to Dover;'
Says Johnny to Boney, 'I won't let you come;'
Says Boney to Johnny, 'I will, though, come over;'
Says Johnny to Boney, 'You'll be then overcome.'"

[laughter.] Now, what the English farmer said was this, that the Prime Minister had come over [laughter]. He might be a Protectionist—a great Protectionist—he believed he was an exorbitant Protectionist [laughter], for, at the last agricultural meeting which he had attended, he stood stoutly up for protection, and even the very women who were looking in at the windows to see of what sort of materials the farmers were made [laughter], participated in the feeling.

He favoured the House with an important piece of autobiography:—

In early life he (Lord Abingdon) had served his country, not under a modern bishop, but under a respected and gallant dean [laughter]. When apprehension was entertained of an invasion of this country by the French, the Dean of St. Asaph raised a corps at his own expense, in which he (Lord Abingdon) served as a private [laughter], and was afterwards appointed drummer to the band [roars of laughter]. His next promotion was to the office of speaker of their lordships' House [great laughter], and he had no difficulty in performing the duties of that office [a laugh]. He sat upon the woolsack, and listened attentively to the arguments of noble lords, and those arguments which were sound were easy of digestion [laughter]. He had intended to show their lordships how closely agriculture was mixed up with military matters [a laugh]; but he feared he was trespassing upon their attention, and he would only say, that he hoped they would concur in this amendment, which was calculated to prevent the most serious injury to the best interests of this country.

Earl Stanhope strenuously supported the amendment. Their Lordships ought not to suffer a bill, which he called a bill of pains and penalties, an engine of confiscation, without providing some means of redress, some antidote to the bane of its enactments.

Lord Ashburton thought the proposal was surrounded with difficulties, and he did not see how he could vote for it.

Ultimately, the Duke of Richmond intimated that he should not withdraw his amendment, but he would not divide the Committee. The amendment was then negatived, and the clauses of the bill agreed to.

CHURCH REFORM.

On Friday, in the House of Lords,

Earl Powis presented a large number of petitions against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from a clergyman in Oxfordshire against the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, and praying for the redivision of the existing sees, the withdrawal of all the bishops from their Parliamentary duties, and the reduction of episcopal incomes, which the petitioner considered to be dangerously large for men of God,—from £163,000 in the aggregate, to £80,000. The noble earl had always been decidedly of opinion that the number of

bishops ought to be largely increased, and therefore he had always been opposed to the union of the sees in question.

The Bishop of Exeter thought it was the duty of the Legislature to take care that that most crying want in this country—the paucity of bishops—should be satisfied. It would be a great misfortune to the State as well as the church, but especially to the State, that the bishops should not sit in Parliament. He wished to see no increase of bishops' incomes, and he hoped the noble earl would bring forward a legislative measure for the object he had mentioned.

Lord Brougham thought the increase of population made an increase in the number of bishops desirable. He did not think the bishops overpaid at present.

Earl Fitzwilliam thought there ought to be forty bishops, but that the present episcopal property would be quite sufficient to provide for them all.

The Earl of Ellenborough deprecated, as in the last degree inconvenient and inexpedient, the discussion on the presentation of a petition without notice one of the greatest constitutional and religious questions that could come before their lordships. If the noble earl thought it was fit that this vast alteration should be made, he had far better make a definite proposition, and give their lordships an opportunity of expressing a deliberate opinion upon it.

CHURCHES BILL.

On Saturday, after the Coercion Bill, Mr. Hodgson moved the second reading of the Churches Bill.

Mr. Henley wished to have some explanation of the nature and objects of this bill.

Mr. Hodgson said that in the present state of the law, no power existed to make a church-rate, except for the repair of the old churches; and each parish could only be charged for the maintenance and repair of its own church, so that where two or three parishes had been formed into an ecclesiastical district, having only one church, a rate could only be made in the parish where the church was situated. In cases where funds had been left for the building or repair of churches, the funds of one parish in a consolidated district could not be applied to repair the church of another parish. In order to remedy these anomalies he had introduced the present bill, and he proposed that for ecclesiastical purposes the consolidated districts should constitute one parish. He did not intend to interfere, in any manner, with the rating for the relief of the poor, but the bill merely gave power to churchwardens, in the consolidated parishes, to equalise the church-rates. He was ready, in clauses 3 and 4, to strike out the word "overseers" wherever it had been inserted.

Mr. Henley said, that if this bill introduced no new mode or power of levying church-rates with regard to the new ecclesiastical districts, beyond that which now existed, and if it did not interfere with the poor-rates, he would not oppose it.

Mr. Hume objected to the measure on the ground that thirteen church building acts were recited in the preamble, which were neither repealed nor re-enacted, and that the bill would enable three-fourths of the inhabitants of a district to sanction a rate for building or repairing churches, though the remaining one-fourth of the inhabitants might be opposed to it. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir H. Elphinstone said the object of the bill was simply to consolidate ecclesiastical districts, and to place them in the same position with other parishes in this country. He admitted that funds for repairing churches were at present raised under a very bad system; and if the hon. member for Montrose would bring forward a measure for the abolition of church-rates, he (Sir H. Elphinstone) would support it. But he considered that as long as they had an Established Church, they should provide for its repairs; and certainly such an alteration of the law as was proposed by this bill, with regard to the new ecclesiastical districts, was necessary.

Mr. Hawes opposed the bill.

Sir J. Graham said that his attention had not previously been called to the bill. It appeared to him to have three objects, the first of which was already effected by the existing law. He was not aware that the measure proposed to remedy any specific grievance, or to meet any complaint. If there had been ground for complaint, such complaint might have been brought before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He should only, in addition, observe that the bill did not carry the power of building churches any further than the existing law went. Upon the whole, he recommended that the bill should be altered, so as merely to effect that which was really necessary.

Sir R. Inglis said a few words which were not heard.

Sir J. Graham repeated that the bill met no specific case.

Sir G. Grey also observed, that the bill did not propose to remedy any specific evil.

Mr. Hodgson observed that thirteen acts were recited in the bill. Under the law as it at present stood, ecclesiastical districts might be created, but rates for the building or repair of churches could not be levied.

Mr. Miles thought that such a bill ought to be in the hands of Government.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, but none took place; it was understood that the amendment was negatived, and the bill withdrawn.

CORN IN BOND.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Ashburton brought forward his motion, that, whatever might be the permanent laws adopted for the regulation of the importation of foreign wheat, the House ought to take measures to prevent the injury which, at the moderate prices, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, was threatened to the agriculture of the United Kingdom by the sudden introduction of the stock of grain now accumulated in bond. He illustrated his argument by a variety of details, showing the large quantity of foreign grain ready to be poured on our market, amounting in bond to 2,500,000 quarters, with the prospect of a large increase; and calling on their lordships to take care that the great and perilous experiment which they were now making, should be conducted in such a manner as to prevent sudden and serious injury.

The Earl of Dalhousie observed, that the speech of Lord Ashburton was dark in alarm and fruitful in prophecy, but a speech more bare in facts, or less supported by argument, it had never been his fate to hear. His noble friend had talked of some unheard-of and dangerous amount of foreign corn that was to come into this country; whereas the latest accounts from the Custom-house showed that the quantity of wheat and wheat flour together in bond is under 1,900,000 quarters; and so far from there being any anticipation that this quantity would be unduly or inordinately increased by imports from foreign countries, the very reverse is the fact; for from every quarter of the world the Government had the same information as in the last year—namely, that there was a probability of a short-coming harvest; Nature appearing to set herself in array in her various elements against us, by an excess of wet in one quarter and drought in another. He showed that the quantity of foreign corn in bond and actually admitted, under the existing law, had been greater than 1,900,000 quarters. In reply to the complaint of Lord Ashburton of the hasty and reckless manner in which this measure had been conducted, he reminded their lordships that the measure had been announced a quarter of a year back, when Sir Robert Peel proposed that the same rule should be applied to the gradual admission of corn as it was customary to apply to other merchandise when the duties were altered. But this was objected to, and Sir Robert, finding it not according to precedent in respect to corn, withdrew the proposition, and Lord Stanley had given him credit for so doing. He believed the proposition of Lord Ashburton to be unjust in principle, and that, so far from benefiting, it would injure those who were affected by it. How did the noble lord propose to deal with the subject? He spoke of "better provisions"—what provisions? His resolution was in the teeth of our whole warehousing policy, whilst, by an *ex post facto* law, it would inflict gross injustice. Whatever effect this measure might have been expected to produce upon prices had been produced already; and if their lordships intended to make this change in the corn law, it should be done as much as possible at once; for experience had shown that the worst thing that could be done was to hang up such a measure over the heads of those who were affected by it.

Lord Kinnaird confirmed the argument he had urged upon a former occasion, by stating that the price of wheat at Mark-lane, at 2 o'clock this day, was 1s. higher, with a short supply.

Lord Grey pointed out that the only effect of the resolution would be, by a round-about and indirect way, to throw out the Corn-law Repeal Bill.

Lord Redesdale denied this. It was only an act of justice to our home-growers, to guard them from a great depreciation of price in the face of an approaching harvest.

The Earl of Ellenborough reminded the House that every harvest from thirty to forty millions were ready for market, though not poured on it. He hoped they would not now delay a great measure, and thus prevent the mind of the country from being set at rest.

Lord Ashburton having replied, a division took place, when there appeared—

For Lord Ashburton's resolution—	
Content	47
Non-content	70
Majority against the resolution .	—23

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Before the House went into committee upon the Tariff Bill, on Monday,

The Duke of Richmond presented two petitions—one from the silk-weavers of Macclesfield, the other from the same class at Spitalfields—against the alteration of the duties upon foreign silks; the latter praying to be heard in the committee by counsel, and that witnesses wight be examined at the bar. The noble duke supported this prayer, and made a motion to that effect, on the ground that it was necessary that the petitioners' case should be stated to their lordships by persons properly and practically instructed in it.

The Earl of Dalhousie said it was an ungracious task to oppose this motion, but, with reference to convenience and to precedent, their lordships should not agree to it. The usage and practice of the House precluded the hearing of counsel on a customs bill, or a measure of general policy.

Lord Brougham denied the existence of such a rule, and appealed to the precedent of the orders in council, when he had been heard as counsel in the House.

The Earl of Ellenborough said, that their lordships must take care not to establish a dangerous precedent which would obstruct business.

The Duke of Wellington likewise reminded their lordships that they could not consent to any alteration of the details of the Tariff Bill in committee, without an infraction of the rules of proceeding between the two Houses.

The Duke of Richmond protested with some warmth against this doctrine:—

If this be the constitution of Parliament, I beg to ask your lordships whether it is not a mere farce [tumultuous Protectionist cheering] to be called upon here, night after night, to go through the stages of a bill, and then, forsooth, to be told that the House of Commons [loud cries of "Hear, hear," which drowned the remainder of the sentence]. My lords, I contend that these petitioners have a right to be heard [hear, hear]. I contend for that in the strongest manner; but I will not at present detain your lordships longer than to state, that if this is to be the future course pursued by Government, I hope they will at once alter your lordships' standing orders, and make them state that the consent of the Queen and the Commons is amply sufficient [cheers] for making any bill law [cheers]. Such, my lords, must be the result of the line of argument we have just heard from the noble duke—an argument which, had it been uttered by a young man just come from school, I should have taken no notice of, but which, coming from the noble and gallant duke, I think it my duty to protest against in the strongest terms [cheers].

The division showed the following numbers:—

For the motion	74
Against it	78
Majority against the motion .	—4

The Earl of Wicklow having suggested the abolition of vote by proxy,

Earl Grey said he would support such a proposition, but so long as proxies were allowable their use was perfectly justifiable. So far from the question being a judicial one, it might have been just as fitly termed a mathematical or a grammatical one.

Lord Stanley agreed with those who censured the use of proxies, because the votes of peers in different parts of the world refused to those present, and on whom devolved the settlement of the question in committee, the privilege of hearing counsel. He had not abandoned, and would not abandon, the principle of protection to native industry; and he was satisfied that many years would not elapse before the country declared a similar opinion. Looking at the present measure merely in a financial point of view, he feared that whoever might compose the Government a year hence would find themselves with a seriously deficient revenue. The sacrifice of income arising from the duties on butter and cheese, and on live animals, in which there was a progressive increase of importation, was not justified by any social necessity; and a similar argument was applicable to the questions of silk and timber, of boots and shoes, of stained paper, lace, &c., all of which exhibited an increase, with which we are about to interfere, destroying revenue, injuring the home producer, and affording no benefit except to the foreigner. He would not object to an alteration in these articles, if it were proved that the duties were so high as to contract trade; but as this was not the case, he asked on what principle the Government were proceeding?

The Earl of Dalhousie explained that the leading principle on which the Government proceeded was the entire removal of the duties on food and on raw materials, and the mitigation of those on manufactured articles. He went into detail on the various articles enumerated by Lord Stanley, vindicating by facts and figures the propositions of the Government.

After some further discussion the House went into committee upon the second clause.

Lord Stanley said the House was asked to sacrifice, in the article of timber alone, £400,000 out of £1,000,000, which it was unnecessary to throw away, and he moved that the clause be omitted.

The Earl of Dalhousie, upon the results of official accounts of the timber trade, refuted the arguments of Lord Stanley, and contended that the admission and consumption of foreign timber did not diminish the importation of colonial timber, and that the duty of fifteen shillings was a fair duty.

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the original clause . . .	64
For the amendment	52
Majority in favour of the clause .	—12

All the clauses were then agreed to, as far as the schedule, when

The Duke of Richmond objected to proceeding further.

Lord Stanley said that, after the decisions their lordships had come to upon the Corn Bill, it was not intended to prolong the discussion upon that measure, or to divide upon the third reading; but he and other noble lords would record a protest, setting forth their objections to the bill.

It was then arranged that the Tariff Bill should be further considered in committee this day, and the Corn Bill be read a third time on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poor Removal Bill.—The consideration of this bill has been postponed to Wednesday next.

The Gauge.—On Thursday, after some further discussion, the Government resolutions on the broad and narrow gauge were agreed to.

Reform in the Navy.—On Wednesday, Sir Charles Napier moved the second reading of his bill for improving the civil and professional administration of the British navy. Civilians were appointed to rule over professional men, to the great detriment of the service. This he illustrated by many details. A debate of some length ensued. The bill, however, was opposed by Mr. Corry, Sir J. Cockburn, and Mr. C. Wood, and on a division found only eleven supporters.

Public Baths and Washhouses.—On Friday, Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill for promoting the voluntary establishment in boroughs and parishes in England and Wales of public baths and washhouses. The object of this bill was to enable parishes, where there was a desire to have an institution of this kind, to obtain the first cost of the building out of the poor-rate, and for this purpose to borrow money, which was to be paid off in a certain number of years. The bill gave a purely permissive power to parishes and town councils, authorising them to raise money or borrow it for the purpose, if they wished to carry out the object of the bill.

The Sugar Duties.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Alderman Thompson, on Monday, intimated, that before he brought forward his motion for a renewal of the sugar duties for one month, it would be necessary to know what course would be taken by Lord George Bentinck, who had given notice of an amendment, the terms of which were a direct censure on the Government for delay. The amendment of the noble lord would, in effect, if carried, cause the abrogation of the sugar duties. If his object were to continue the present duties for a year instead of a month, he could propose in committee an amendment to that effect. After some discussion, Lord George Bentinck said that his amendment was certainly intended to cast a censure on the Government, but he would not be a party to anything which would risk the large revenue derived from sugar. Eventually he said, that he should take some other opportunity of moving his resolution of censure on the present Government. The House, after considerable discussion, resolved into a committee of ways and means. Resolutions continuing the sugar duties for a month were then agreed to. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

New Zealand.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Robert Peel, in answer to Mr. Charles Buller, intimated that as the last accounts show that New Zealand was reduced to entire obedience to the British Crown, there was less difficulty in devising a plan of government, though he was uncertain of the precise shape in which it would be brought forward.

CONSTITUTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

The following extract is taken from a review which appeared the other day in the *Morning Chronicle*, of Mr. Muskett's able and searching exposure of the abuses of ecclesiastical courts. They derive some additional importance from the circumstance, that there is a confident expectation that the abolition of the ecclesiastical dens will be one of the first acts of the Whigs if they come to power:—

"These courts do not admit trial by jury. This Englishmen regard as the great palladium of their liberties and their laws. Despoiled of this, despotism would soon enchain freedom; and the onward course of civilisation be thrown back into all the hideous forms of mental and national prostration that marked the eleventh century, the period when these seats of judicial deformity were established in this country.

"The judges of these courts are appointed by the archbishops or bishops. We can scarcely conceive any judicial arrangement at once so anomalous and humiliating as this. Lawyers receiving their delegation from ecclesiastics! Why not make ecclesiastics receive ordination from lawyers? The bishops can also remove these judges. We can easily conceive of cases arising in which, if it were *safe*, it would not be long before a judge that should give an unpalatable decision, would be removed. Have none of the bishops disliked the decisions respecting the stone altar at Cambridge? or of Mr. Oakley's case? But whether the judge sympathised or disagreed with all the views and interests of his nominator matters comparatively little. Here is the fact: that the Church for seven centuries has been, and at this very moment is, possessed of a power which does not belong to the crown. The Sovereign cannot remove a judge from any of the common-law courts. He may delegate to the office, he may confer civil honours upon the officer; but having come this, he must fall back. The seat he has erected he must not occupy. Neither can he eject him to whom he has given the possession. Not so with the Church: she elects her judges, and, having so done, offers them 'the book of the law' in matters ecclesiastical, with the fact well known among all parties concerned, that though the emoluments of office are to come from fees, paid by the public, the whole income may be taken away by the bishop removing the judge. True, this right may seldom have been exercised. Does the non-exercise of a right for a time lessen the injury it may occasion when actually put forth? Or rather, does it not, as in this case, create what to minds of a high order of moral and intellectual worth is far more galling than even pecuniary dependence—a conscious mental subjugation; and the still more painful feeling, that with the public there may, there must be, the apprehension, that the judge, being at the mercy of the bishop, will square all his decisions accordingly? This state of suspicion, into which the two parties are unhappily forced, constitutes, if we do not misapprehend the fact, a source of secret fretfulness, of jealousy, and of an anxious desire to be liberated from the anomalous position, among many of the very practitioners themselves. Can anything of a judicial character be more exceptionable than that advocates and proctors should have to obtain the consent of the bishop or archbishop before they can take even the very first step to enable the one or the other to practise? That having been obtained, they at the time of admission are required to take an oath, by which they declare that they believe the Thirty-nine Articles, and will yield obedience to the lawful commands of the ordinary. Were an advocate or a proctor to be suspected of heresy, he could be dragged into his own court to purge himself from his error, and if this were not done to the satisfaction of the bishop, the right of the advocate or of the proctor to practise could by the ordinary be suspended or altogether superseded. This is fact, not assumption. Neither the people, the Church, nor the Crown ought to allow this manifest prostration of the judicial character and of the legal profession any longer to exist. Emancipation, the practitioners in these courts ought themselves to demand. Their degradation occasions injustice to others. Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and all others not Episcopalians, are excluded. The courts are a monopoly, to share in which youths, when articled, pay £1,000, and to preserve entire are never allowed, even when they become proctors, to take an articled clerk until they have been long enough in the profession to rank among the few specially favoured senior proctors."

Sunday Legislation.—The Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, has reversed the decision of the Mayor of Cincinnati, who fined several Israelites for transacting business on Sunday. The ordinance, upon which this action was founded, was decided to be unconstitutional, and at variance with a spirit of free toleration. The judge, in his charge to the jury, remarked, that a Jew or person of any denomination, who conscientiously keeps one day holy, may prosecute his avocations on every other day, but he must not commit a nuisance to the community; his business, however, can be no more a nuisance on Sunday than on any other day.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

The League.—We understand that the members of the Anti-corn-law League will assemble in a day or two after the Corn Bill has received the royal assent, and will declare that the object for which they united has been accomplished. They will then, it is said, announce that no further subscriptions are required, and will adjourn the sittings of the League *sine die*. A committee will be appointed to see that no attempt is made to repeal the bill, or to re-establish protection. After the League has been dissolved, the friends of free-trade will be called together, and steps will be taken to acknowledge the unexampled services of Mr. Cobden to the cause of commercial freedom.—*Liverpool Times.*

Early Harvest.—A person at Chesterfield has a piece of barley which has been in ear a fortnight. There are several fields of wheat in full ear in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and to judge from appearance, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

Oration against War and Capital Punishments.—On Monday evening Mr. Thomas Cooper, the well-known Chartist, and now more extensively known as the author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," attended at the Amphitheatre to deliver an "Oration against War and Capital Punishments." The audience was numerous, the gallery and pit being crammed, and a considerable number occupying the boxes. The great majority present belonged to the working classes, and the larger portion of them were Chartists. They mostly greeted their old leader with right good will; but it was also evident that there were present some of the adherents of O'Connor, who were anything but cordial or courteous in the reception they gave the orator. He had not spoken long before an allusion he made to certain differences between O'Connor and himself, was seized hold of by some O'Connorites; and, what with exclamations, questions, and abuse, they kept the lecturer so closely occupied in explanations foreign to the occasion of the meeting, that he had but little time to speak against War and Capital Punishments. He accordingly only adverted to the case of John Frost, a letter from whom he read to the meeting; and he then postponed his oration till the following evening, when he delivered it in the Market-place, and (we are informed) made a very frank abjuration of his old physical force opinions.—*Leicester Mercury.*

Progress of the Cholera.—It is confidently rumoured in the best-informed medical circles, that the labours of the Commission of Sanatory Inquiry will be rendered permanent, by the appointment of a Board of Health, to suggest and enforce precautionary measures against the visitation of the Asiatic cholera.—*Globe.*

[Absurd reports have been spread abroad in Hull, Derby, and other towns, of the appearance of cholera in those places. From the progress made by the disease in the countries lying between India and Russia, its ultimate arrival in this country is by no means improbable; but its appearance here at the present time is very unlikely. Miss Martineau gives some good advice at this juncture in the *People's Journal*, which cannot be too often repeated:—"There is time to consider what we can do to make it as little mischievous as possible, if it should visit us—probably in a few months. It will be wiser to begin now to keep our persons and houses clean, to preserve our general health by wholesome and temperate food and exercise, and by encouraging in our homes a cheerful tranquillity of mind, than by making a fuss when the time comes with whitewash and flannel petticoats, and drugs and new diet, all tried in hurry and panic."]

Father Mathew.—A committee has been formed in London, including some of the most influential noblemen in England, for the purpose of raising a sum of money (£7,000) to be invested in the purchase of a life annuity of £800 for the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, to enable him the more effectually to sustain the temperance movement in the most efficient manner. An address has already emanated from the committee, which states, that the amount hitherto contributed towards the liquidation of the debts incurred by the rev. gentleman in his philanthropic labours, amount to £6,840, and that only barely sufficed for the object then contemplated.—*Cork Reporter.*

Elihu Burritt.—This distinguished man, the friend of humanity, and the eloquent and earnest advocate of universal peace, is now on his way from America to this country. He purposed sailing from New York about the 16th instant, and will probably reach England on the 1st of July. "I intend," he says in a letter to a friend here, "to travel, on foot, through some of your agricultural and manufacturing districts, for the double purpose of exercise and information."—*Manchester Times.*

A Ragged Church.—As the Ragged Schools in London are succeeding so well, it is proposed to establish a "Ragged Church," which the poorest would not be ashamed to visit on account of their wretched clothing, and where none of the better-dressed would feel ashamed to be placed next to a parish pauper.

The Potato Crop in Scotland.—The agricultural report of the *Glasgow Herald* states that the young potato crop in the neighbourhood of that city is extensively affected with the same disease as that of last year. The diseased plants generally look tolerably well; but, on digging round them, the seed from which the plant had sprung is found wholly or partially decomposed, and the sets had assumed a brown tinge, which was generally communicated to the stem.—A Malton correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* writes:—The disease of last year is found to have affected three-fourths of a crop, apparently growing under the most favourable circumstances, and the seed for which appeared perfectly sound when put into the ground.

Probable Failure of the Apple Crop.—We begin to fear that the failure of the apple and pear crop in the county of Hereford will be general, and that many who imagine that they are likely to have a moderate crop are doomed to disappointment. A few days ago we accompanied a friend over his land in the neighbourhood of Ledbury, and examined the fruit-trees, more particularly the pear-trees, thereon: most of them were Barland, and bore apparently a good bit of fruit. Much was our surprise, however, on pulling down the boughs and plucking the fruit, to find the inside completely filled with a large number of grubs. This was not the case simply with one solitary tree, but every tree was similar; and we do not believe there was a pear which would stand on any of the trees.—*Hereford Times.*

Sudden Death by Drinking while Heated.—We last week reported a death caused by drinking too much water, and we are sorry to record a similar occurrence. On Saturday week an Irish labourer, residing in Love-street, while engaged in hoeing potatoes near Roslin, on the Greenock-road, had been so thirsty, owing to the great heat, he went into a public-house, and got a bottle of porter, but not feeling his thirst quenched, he next drank half a Scotch pint of buttermilk, which caused almost instant death.—*Renfrewshire Reformer.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Solva.—The annual meeting for the three adjoining counties was held at Solva on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of June. There were fifty ministers present, and it was computed that there were 5,000 persons present. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, two conferences were held; various topics connected with the interest and prosperity of religion were discussed; and a very able and interesting paper, addressed to the Independent churches, was composed and read by Mr. Hughes, Treleach—the subject was "The Church," its nature, its position, its spirituality, &c. Amongst other subjects discussed, all the brethren agreed to recommend the *Christian Witness* and the *Penny Magazine*, and to send an address to Dr. Campbell to acknowledge his services and to encourage him in his work of faith and labour of love. Sermons were delivered on Tuesday evening by Messrs. Davies, of Bethania, and Thomas, Bwllchnewydd; Wednesday afternoon, in the open air, Thomas, Talybont; Davies, Narberth, in English, and Davies, Theological tutor of Carmarthen College: six o'clock, Rees, Maenygroes; and Powell, Croesinn: Thursday morning, seven o'clock, Evans, Neuaddlwyd; and Rees, Silva: ten o'clock, Evans, Cappel Zion; Davies, of Pembroke (English), and Rees, Llanelly: three o'clock, Jones, of Glyn, Hughes, Treleach, and Davies, of Cardigan: six o'clock, Morgans, Glasgow University (English), and Jones, Pentrefygwyn. Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings that we could wish for.

Roydon, Essex.—On Monday, the 1st instant, special services were held in this place. After partaking of an excellent collation in a marquee of ample dimensions, which was provided for the friends coming from a distance, Dr. A. Reed, from London, preached the sermon. In the evening a public meeting was held in the marquee; the Rev. — Weare, of Epping, presided; when it appeared from the statement made, that the cause in this place, which was the scene of the early labours of Spencer and Sherman, had been for some time in a declining state, but since Mr. W. Deering has had the oversight it has considerably revived, and presents so cheering a prospect that it was resolved, that the chapel, which is in a dilapidated state and inconvenient, should be rebuilt; also to erect school-rooms, adapted for Sunday and week-day scholars, so that the claims of the place may in some measure be met.

Trowbridge, Wilts.—It having been found necessary to enlarge the Baptist chapel, in Brick-street, of this town, to accommodate the increasing congregation, under the ministry of Mr. W. Barnes, and an estimate for the work having been taken at the sum of £950, the senior deacon, S. Salter, Esq., has generously engaged to defray the entire cost. In addition to which, the congregation has resolved to raise several hundred pounds, to be expended in enlarging the school-rooms, and otherwise improving the premises.

Great Gartside-street Chapel, Manchester.—The Annual Assembly of the Welsh Independent church at this chapel was held on the four last days in May and the first of June. On Thursday evening Mr. Evan Rowlands, Pontypool, preached, and on Friday evening Mr. Thomas Pierce of Liverpool officiated. On Sunday morning sermons were delivered by Messrs. John Roberts, Llanbrynmair, and E. Rowlands; in the afternoon, by Messrs. David Roberts, Angleseа, and D. Rhys Stephen of Manchester; and in the evening by Messrs. Roberts and Pierce. On Monday evening, Messrs. Roberts and Rowlands preached. On Tuesday evening, the recognition of Mr. R. Jones, late of Sirhowy, as pastor of the church, took place. Mr. J. L. Poore introduced, Mr. R. Fletcher delivered the introductory discourse, Mr. James Gwyther, after reading gratifying testimonials from the church at Sirhowy, and from the Monmouthshire Welsh Independent Association, to the private character and public usefulness of Mr. Jones, offered the dedicatory prayer, and Dr. Halley preached to the ministers and people; Dr. Clunnie concluded by prayer. The collections amounted to £77 8s. 0½d. During the year the congregation raised £353 10s. 10d. for their chapel debt, and are determined to clear the remaining £150 this year.

Aberhosan, Montgomeryshire.—The church and congregation under the pastoral care of Mr. John Williams have paid upwards of £100 of their chapel debt during the past year. Considering the state of the congregation, this is truly admirable; but, if Dissent is to prosper in Wales, chapel debts must be forthwith despatched, as they most undoubtedly constitute a most formidable obstacle to ministerial efficiency. In some instances, congregations pay more interest annually than they can raise for the support of their ministers.

Mr. Alexander M'Laren, B.A., late of Stepney College, University of London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Portland chapel, Southampton; and expects to commence his duties on sabbath the 28th of June, when the chapel, which has been closed during repairs, will be re-opened.

State of the English Universities.—In Oxford and Cambridge there reside about two thousand students, and for their instruction lectures are provided on twenty different subjects, by fifty different professors. But how many students assemble day by day to listen to the prelections of the various chairs? The average attendance varies from five to five-and-twenty. Fifteen is a respectable number. In the case of some of the chairs, the attendance has been growing of late gradually thinner, till, the last man having vanished, the professor has ceased to lecture. Some have never yet been able to form a class. Others there are who are in a very singular predicament. They hold their chairs on condition that they shall continue to lecture, whether they are favoured with an audience or with none. The anomaly appears to be perfectly well understood on the spot, where, although it has excited a keen discussion, it has created no surprise. The college tuition has passed almost entirely out of the hands of the University professors and lecturers, into those of private tutors.

bishops ought to be largely increased, and therefore he had always been opposed to the union of the sees in question.

The Bishop of Exeter thought it was the duty of the Legislature to take care that that most crying want in this country—the paucity of bishops—should be satisfied. It would be a great misfortune to the State as well as the church, but especially to the State, that the bishops should not sit in Parliament. He wished to see no increase of bishops' incomes, and he hoped the noble earl would bring forward a legislative measure for the object he had mentioned.

Lord Brougham thought the increase of population made an increase in the number of bishops desirable. He did not think the bishops overpaid at present.

Earl Fitzwilliam thought there ought to be forty bishops, but that the present episcopal property would be quite sufficient to provide for them all.

The Earl of Ellenborough deprecated, as in the last degree inconvenient and inexpedient, the discussion on the presentation of a petition without notice one of the greatest constitutional and religious questions that could come before their lordships. If the noble earl thought it was fit that this vast alteration should be made, he had far better make a definite proposition, and give their lordships an opportunity of expressing a deliberate opinion upon it.

CHURCHES BILL.

On Saturday, after the Coercion Bill, Mr. Hodgson moved the second reading of the Churches Bill.

Mr. Henley wished to have some explanation of the nature and objects of this bill.

Mr. Hodgson said that in the present state of the law, no power existed to make a church-rate, except for the repair of the old churches; and each parish could only be charged for the maintenance and repair of its own church, so that where two or three parishes had been formed into an ecclesiastical district, having only one church, a rate could only be made in the parish where the church was situated. In cases where funds had been left for the building or repair of churches, the funds of one parish in a consolidated district could not be applied to repair the church of another parish. In order to remedy these anomalies he had introduced the present bill, and he proposed that for ecclesiastical purposes the consolidated districts should constitute one parish. He did not intend to interfere, in any manner, with the rating for the relief of the poor, but the bill merely gave power to churchwardens, in the consolidated parishes, to equalise the church-rates. He was ready, in clauses 3 and 4, to strike out the word "overseers" wherever it had been inserted.

Mr. Henley said, that if this bill introduced no new mode or power of levying church-rates with regard to the new ecclesiastical districts, beyond that which now existed, and if it did not interfere with the poor-rates, he would not oppose it.

Mr. Hume objected to the measure on the ground that thirteen church building acts were recited in the preamble, which were neither repealed nor re-enacted, and that the bill would enable three-fourths of the inhabitants of a district to sanction a rate for building or repairing churches, though the remaining one-fourth of the inhabitants might be opposed to it. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir H. Elphinstone said the object of the bill was simply to consolidate ecclesiastical districts, and to place them in the same position with other parishes in this country. He admitted that funds for repairing churches were at present raised under a very bad system; and if the hon. member for Montrose would bring forward a measure for the abolition of church-rates, he (Sir H. Elphinstone) would support it. But he considered that as long as they had an Established Church, they should provide for its repairs; and certainly such an alteration of the law as was proposed by this bill, with regard to the new ecclesiastical districts, was necessary.

Mr. Hawes opposed the bill.

Sir J. Graham said that his attention had not previously been called to the bill. It appeared to him to have three objects, the first of which was already effected by the existing law. He was not aware that the measure proposed to remedy any specific grievance, or to meet any complaint. If there had been ground for complaint, such complaint might have been brought before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He should only, in addition, observe that the bill did not carry the power of building churches any further than the existing law went. Upon the whole, he recommended that the bill should be altered, so as merely to effect that which was really necessary.

Sir R. Inglis said a few words which were not heard.

Sir J. Graham repeated that the bill met no specific case.

Sir G. Grey also observed, that the bill did not propose to remedy any specific evil.

Mr. Hodgson observed that thirteen acts were recited in the bill. Under the law as it at present stood, ecclesiastical districts might be created, but rates for the building or repair of churches could not be levied.

Mr. Miles thought that such a bill ought to be in the hands of Government.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, but none took place; it was understood that the amendment was negatived, and the bill withdrawn.

CORN IN BOND.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Ashburton brought forward his motion, that, whatever might be the permanent laws adopted for the regulation of the importation of foreign wheat, the House ought to take measures to prevent the injury which, at the moderate prices, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, was threatened to the agriculture of the United Kingdom by the sudden introduction of the stock of grain now accumulated in bond. He illustrated his argument by a variety of details, showing the large quantity of foreign grain ready to be poured on our market, amounting in bond to 2,500,000 quarters, with the prospect of a large increase; and calling on their lordships to take care that the great and perilous experiment which they were now making, should be conducted in such a manner as to prevent sudden and serious injury.

The Earl of Dalhousie observed, that the speech of Lord Ashburton was dark in alarm and fruitful in prophecy, but a speech more bare in facts, or less supported by argument, it had never been his fate to hear. His noble friend had talked of some unheard-of and dangerous amount of foreign corn that was to come into this country; whereas the latest accounts from the Custom-house showed that the quantity of wheat and wheat flour together in bond is under 1,900,000 quarters; and so far from there being any anticipation that this quantity would be unduly or inordinately increased by imports from foreign countries, the very reverse is the fact; for from every quarter of the world the Government had the same information as in the last year—namely, that there was a probability of a short-coming harvest; Nature appearing to set herself in array in her various elements against us, by an excess of wet in one quarter and drought in another. He showed that the quantity of foreign corn in bond and actually admitted, under the existing law, had been greater than 1,900,000 quarters. In reply to the complaint of Lord Ashburton of the hasty and reckless manner in which this measure had been conducted, he reminded their lordships that the measure had been announced a quarter of a year back, when Sir Robert Peel proposed that the same rule should be applied to the gradual admission of corn as it was customary to apply to other merchandise when the duties were altered. But this was objected to, and Sir Robert, finding it not according to precedent in respect to corn, withdrew the proposition, and Lord Stanley had given him credit for so doing. He believed the proposition of Lord Ashburton to be unjust in principle, and that, so far from benefiting, it would injure those who were affected by it. How did the noble lord propose to deal with the subject? He spoke of "better provisions"—what provisions? His resolution was in the teeth of our whole warehousing policy, whilst, by an *ex post facto* law, it would inflict gross injustice. Whatever effect this measure might have been expected to produce upon prices had been produced already; and if their lordships intended to make this change in the corn law, it should be done as much as possible at once; for experience had shown that the worst thing that could be done was to hang up such a measure over the heads of those who were affected by it.

Lord Kinnaird confirmed the argument he had urged upon a former occasion, by stating that the price of wheat at Mark-lane, at 2 o'clock this day, was 1s. higher, with a short supply.

Lord Grey pointed out that the only effect of the resolution would be, by a round-about and indirect way, to throw out the Corn-law Repeal Bill.

Lord Redesdale denied this. It was only an act of justice to our home-growers, to guard them from a great depreciation of price in the face of an approaching harvest.

The Earl of Ellenborough reminded the House that every harvest from thirty to forty millions were ready for market, though not poured on it. He hoped they would not now delay a great measure, and thus prevent the mind of the country from being set at rest.

Lord Ashburton having replied, a division took place, when there appeared—

For Lord Ashburton's resolution—	
Content	47
Non-content	70
Majority against the resolution .	—23

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Before the House went into committee upon the Tariff Bill, on Monday,

The Duke of Richmond presented two petitions—one from the silk-weavers of Macclesfield, the other from the same class at Spitalfields—against the alteration of the duties upon foreign silks; the latter praying to be heard in the committee by counsel, and that witnesses wight be examined at the bar. The noble duke supported this prayer, and made a motion to that effect, on the ground that it was necessary that the petitioners' case should be stated to their lordships by persons properly and practically instructed in it.

The Earl of Dalhousie said it was an ungracious task to oppose this motion, but, with reference to convenience and to precedent, their lordships should not agree to it. The usage and practice of the House precluded the hearing of counsel on a customs bill, or a measure of general policy.

Lord Brougham denied the existence of such a rule, and appealed to the precedent of the orders in council, when he had been heard as counsel in the House.

The Earl of Ellenborough said, that their lordships must take care not to establish a dangerous precedent which would obstruct business.

The Duke of Wellington likewise reminded their lordships that they could not consent to any alteration of the details of the Tariff Bill in committee, without an infraction of the rules of proceeding between the two Houses.

The Duke of Richmond protested with some warmth against this doctrine:—

> If this be the constitution of Parliament, I beg to ask your lordships whether it is not a mere farce [tumultuous Protectionist cheering] to be called upon here, night after night, to go through the stages of a bill, and then, forsooth, to be told that the House of Commons [loud cries of "Hear, hear," which drowned the remainder of the sentence]. My lords, I contend that these petitioners have a right to be heard [hear, hear]. I contend for that in the strongest manner; but I will not at present detain your lordships longer than to state, that if this is to be the future course pursued by Government, I hope they will at once alter your lordships' standing orders, and make them state that the consent of the Queen and the Commons is amply sufficient [cheers] for making any bill law [cheers]. Such, my lords, must be the result of the line of argument we have just heard from the noble duke—an argument which, had it been uttered by a young man just come from school, I should have taken no notice of, but which, coming from the noble and gallant duke, I think it my duty to protest against in the strongest terms [cheers].

The division showed the following numbers:—

For the motion	74
Against it	78
Majority against the motion .	—4

The Earl of Wicklow having suggested the abolition of vote by proxy,

Earl Grey said he would support such a proposition, but so long as proxies were allowable their use was perfectly justifiable. So far from the question being a judicial one, it might have been just as fitly termed a mathematical or a grammatical one.

Lord Stanley agreed with those who censured the use of proxies, because the votes of peers in different parts of the world refused to those present, and on whom devolved the settlement of the question in committee, the privilege of hearing counsel. He had not abandoned, and would not abandon, the principle of protection to native industry; and he was satisfied that many years would not elapse before the country declared a similar opinion. Looking at the present measure merely in a financial point of view, he feared that whoever might compose the Government a year hence would find themselves with a seriously deficient revenue. The sacrifice of income arising from the duties on butter and cheese, and on live animals, in which there was a progressive increase of importation, was not justified by any social necessity; and a similar argument was applicable to the questions of silk and timber, of boots and shoes, of stained paper, lace, &c., all of which exhibited an increase, with which we are about to interfere, destroying revenue, injuring the home producer, and affording no benefit except to the foreigner. He would not object to an alteration in these articles, if it were proved that the duties were so high as to contract trade; but as this was not the case, he asked on what principle the Government were proceeding?

The Earl of Dalhousie explained that the leading principle on which the Government proceeded was the entire removal of the duties on food and on raw materials, and the mitigation of those on manufactured articles. He went into detail on the various articles enumerated by Lord Stanley, vindicating by facts and figures the propositions of the Government.

After some further discussion the House went into committee upon the second clause.

Lord Stanley said the House was asked to sacrifice, in the article of timber alone, £400,000 out of £1,000,000, which it was unnecessary to throw away, and he moved that the clause be omitted.

The Earl of Dalhousie, upon the results of official accounts of the timber trade, refuted the arguments of Lord Stanley, and contended that the admission and consumption of foreign timber did not diminish the importation of colonial timber, and that the duty of fifteen shillings was a fair duty.

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the original clause . . .	64
For the amendment	52
Majority in favour of the clause .	—12

All the clauses were then agreed to, as far as the schedule, when

The Duke of Richmond objected to proceeding further.

Lord Stanley said that, after the decisions their lordships had come to upon the Corn Bill, it was not intended to prolong the discussion upon that measure, or to divide upon the third reading; but he and other noble lords would record a protest, setting forth their objections to the bill.

It was then arranged that the Tariff Bill should be further considered in committee this day, and the Corn Bill be read a third time on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poor Removal Bill.—The consideration of this bill has been postponed to Wednesday next.

The Gauge.—On Thursday, after some further discussion, the Government resolutions on the broad and narrow gauge were agreed to.

Reform in the Navy.—On Wednesday, Sir Charles Napier moved the second reading of his bill for improving the civil and professional administration of the British navy. Civilians were appointed to rule over professional men, to the great detriment of the service. This he illustrated by many details. A debate of some length ensued. The bill, however, was opposed by Mr. Corry, Sir J. Cockburn, and Mr. C. Wood, and on a division found only eleven supporters.

Public Baths and Washhouses.—On Friday, Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill for promoting the voluntary establishment in boroughs and parishes in England and Wales of public baths and washhouses. The object of this bill was to enable parishes, where there was a desire to have an institution of this kind, to obtain the first cost of the building out of the poor-rate, and for this purpose to borrow money, which was to be paid off in a certain number of years. The bill gave a purely permissive power to parishes and town councils, authorising them to raise money or borrow it for the purpose, if they wished to carry out the object of the bill.

The Sugar Duties.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Alderman Thompson, on Monday, intimated, that before he brought forward his motion for a renewal of the sugar duties for one month, it would be necessary to know what course would be taken by Lord George Bentinck, who had given notice of an amendment, the terms of which were a direct censure on the Government for delay. The amendment of the noble lord would, in effect, if carried, cause the abrogation of the sugar duties. If his object were to continue the present duties for a year instead of a month, he could propose in committee an amendment to that effect. After some discussion, Lord George Bentinck said that his amendment was certainly intended to cast a censure on the Government, but he would not be a party to anything which would risk the large revenue derived from sugar. Eventually he said, that he should take some other opportunity of moving his resolution of censure on the present Government. The House, after considerable discussion, resolved into a committee of ways and means. Resolutions continuing the sugar duties for a month were then agreed to. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

New Zealand.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Robert Peel, in answer to Mr. Charles Buller, intimated that as the last accounts show that New Zealand was reduced to entire obedience to the British Crown, there was less difficulty in devising a plan of government, though he was uncertain of the precise shape in which it would be brought forward.

CONSTITUTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

The following extract is taken from a review which appeared the other day in the *Morning Chronicle*, of Mr. Muskett's able and searching exposure of the abuses of ecclesiastical courts. They derive some additional importance from the circumstance, that there is a confident expectation that the abolition of the ecclesiastical dens will be one of the first acts of the Whigs if they come to power:—

"These courts do not admit trial by jury. This Englishmen regard as the great palladium of their liberties and their laws. Despoiled of this, despotism would soon enchain freedom; and the onward course of civilisation be thrown back into all the hideous forms of mental and national prostration that marked the eleventh century, the period when these seats of judicial deformity were established in this country.

"The judges of these courts are appointed by the archbishops or bishops. We can scarcely conceive any judicial arrangement at once so anomalous and humiliating as this. Lawyers receiving their delegation from ecclesiastics! Why not make ecclesiastics receive ordination from lawyers? The bishops can also remove these judges. We can easily conceive of cases arising in which, if it were *safe*, it would not be long before a judge that should give an unpalatable decision, would be removed. Have none of the bishops disliked the decisions respecting the stone altar at Cambridge? or of Mr. Oakley's case? But whether the judge sympathised or disagreed with all the views and interests of his nominator matters comparatively little. Here is the fact: that the Church for seven centuries has been, and at this very moment is, possessed of a power which does not belong to the crown. The Sovereign cannot remove a judge from any of the common-law courts. He may delegate to the office, he may confer civil honours upon the officer; but having come this, he must fall back. The seat he has erected he must not occupy. Neither can he eject him to whom he has given the possession. Not so with the Church: she elects her judges, and, having so done, offers them 'the book of the law' in matters ecclesiastical, with the fact well known among all parties concerned, that though the emoluments of office are to come from fees, paid by the public, the whole income may be taken away by the bishop removing the judge. True, this right may seldom have been exercised. Does the non-exercise of a right for a time lessen the injury it may occasion when actually put forth? Or rather, does it not, as in this case, create what to minds of a high order of moral and intellectual worth is far more galling than even pecuniary dependence—a conscious mental subjugation; and the still more painful feeling, that with the public there may, there must be, the apprehension, that the judge, being at the mercy of the bishop, will square all his decisions accordingly? This state of suspicion, into which the two parties are unhappily forced, constitutes, if we do not misapprehend the fact, a source of secret fretfulness, of jealousy, and of an anxious desire to be liberated from the anomalous position, among many of the very practitioners themselves. Can anything of a judicial character be more exceptionable than that advocates and proctors should have to obtain the consent of the bishop or archbishop before they can take even the very first step to enable the one or the other to practise? That having been obtained, they at the time of admission are required to take an oath, by which they declare that they believe the Thirty-nine Articles, and will yield obedience to the lawful commands of the ordinary. Were an advocate or a proctor to be suspected of heresy, he could be dragged into his own court to purge himself from his error, and if this were not done to the satisfaction of the bishop, the right of the advocate or of the proctor to practise could by the ordinary be suspended or altogether superseded. This is fact, not assumption. Neither the people, the Church, nor the Crown ought to allow this manifest prostration of the judicial character and of the legal profession any longer to exist. Emancipation, the practitioners in these courts ought themselves to demand. Their degradation occasions injustice to others. Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and all others not Episcopalians, are excluded. The courts are a monopoly, to share in which youths, when articled, pay £1,000, and to preserve entire are never allowed, even when they become proctors, to take an articled clerk until they have been long enough in the profession to rank among the few specially favoured senior proctors."

Sunday Legislation.—The Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, has reversed the decision of the Mayor of Cincinnati, who fined several Israelites for transacting business on Sunday. The ordinance, upon which this action was founded, was decided to be unconstitutional, and at variance with a spirit of free toleration. The judge, in his charge to the jury, remarked, that a Jew or person of any denomination, who conscientiously keeps one day holy, may prosecute his avocations on every other day, but he must not commit a nuisance to the community; his business, however, can be no more a nuisance on Sunday than on any other day.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

The League.—We understand that the members of the Anti-corn-law League will assemble in a day or two after the Corn Bill has received the royal assent, and will declare that the object for which they united has been accomplished. They will then, it is said, announce that no further subscriptions are required, and will adjourn the sittings of the League *sine die*. A committee will be appointed to see that no attempt is made to repeal the bill, or to re-establish protection. After the League has been dissolved, the friends of free-trade will be called together, and steps will be taken to acknowledge the unexampled services of Mr. Cobden to the cause of commercial freedom.—*Liverpool Times.*

Early Harvest.—A person at Chesterfield has a piece of barley which has been in ear a fortnight. There are several fields of wheat in full ear in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and to judge from appearance, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

Oration against War and Capital Punishments.—On Monday evening Mr. Thomas Cooper, the well-known Chartist, and now more extensively known as the author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," attended at the Amphitheatre to deliver an "Oration against War and Capital Punishments." The audience was numerous, the gallery and pit being crammed, and a considerable number occupying the boxes. The great majority present belonged to the working classes, and the larger portion of them were Chartists. They mostly greeted their old leader with right good will; but it was also evident that there were present some of the adherents of O'Connor, who were anything but cordial or courteous in the reception they gave the orator. He had not spoken long before an allusion he made to certain differences between O'Connor and himself, was seized hold of by some O'Connorites; and, what with exclamations, questions, and abuse, they kept the lecturer so closely occupied in explanations foreign to the occasion of the meeting, that he had but little time to speak against War and Capital Punishments. He accordingly only adverted to the case of John Frost, a letter from whom he read to the meeting; and he then postponed his oration till the following evening, when he delivered it in the Market-place, and (we are informed) made a very frank abjuration of his old physical force opinions.—*Leicester Mercury.*

Progress of the Cholera.—It is confidently rumoured in the best-informed medical circles, that the labours of the Commission of Sanatory Inquiry will be rendered permanent, by the appointment of a Board of Health, to suggest and enforce precautionary measures against the visitation of the Asiatic cholera.—*Globe.* [Absurd reports have been spread abroad in Hull, Derby, and other towns, of the appearance of cholera in those places. From the progress made by the disease in the countries lying between India and Russia, its ultimate arrival in this country is by no means improbable; but its appearance here at the present time is very unlikely. Miss Martineau gives some good advice at this juncture in the *People's Journal*, which cannot be too often repeated:—"There is time to consider what we can do to make it as little mischievous as possible, if it should visit us—probably in a few months. It will be wiser to begin now to keep our persons and houses clean, to preserve our general health by wholesome and temperate food and exercise, and by encouraging in our homes a cheerful tranquillity of mind, than by making a fuss when the time comes with whitewash and flannel petticoats, and drugs and new diet, all tried in hurry and panic."]

Father Mathew.—A committee has been formed in London, including some of the most influential noblemen in England, for the purpose of raising a sum of money (£7,000) to be invested in the purchase of a life annuity of £800 for the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, to enable him the more effectually to sustain the temperance movement in the most efficient manner. An address has already emanated from the committee, which states, that the amount hitherto contributed towards the liquidation of the debts incurred by the rev. gentleman in his philanthropic labours, amount to £6,840, and that only barely sufficed for the object then contemplated.—*Cork Reporter.*

Elihu Burritt.—This distinguished man, the friend of humanity, and the eloquent and earnest advocate of universal peace, is now on his way from America to this country. He purposed sailing from New York about the 16th instant, and will probably reach England on the 1st of July. "I intend," he says in a letter to a friend here, "to travel, on foot, through some of your agricultural and manufacturing districts, for the double purpose of exercise and information."—*Manchester Times.*

A Ragged Church.—As the Ragged Schools in London are succeeding so well, it is proposed to establish a "Ragged Church," which the poorest would not be ashamed to visit on account of their wretched clothing, and where none of the better-dressed would feel ashamed to be placed next to a parish pauper.

The Potato Crop in Scotland.—The agricultural report of the *Glasgow Herald* states that the young potato crop in the neighbourhood of that city is extensively affected with the same disease as that of last year. The diseased plants generally look tolerably well; but, on digging round them, the seed from which the plant had sprung is found wholly or partially decomposed, and the sets had assumed a brown tinge, which was generally communicated to the stem.—A Malton correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* writes:—The disease of last year is found to have affected three-fourths of a crop, apparently growing under the most favourable circumstances, and the seed for which appeared perfectly sound when put into the ground.

Probable Failure in the Apple Crop.—We begin to fear that the failure of the apple and pear crop in the county of Hereford is almost general, and that many who imagine that they are likely to have a moderate crop are doomed to disappointment. A few days ago we accompanied a friend over his land in the neighbourhood of Ledbury, and examined the fruit-trees, more particularly the pear-trees, thereon: most of them were Barland, and bore apparently a good bit of fruit. Much was our surprise, however, on pulling down the boughs and plucking the fruit, to find the inside completely filled with a large number of grubs. This was not the case simply with one solitary tree, but every tree was similar; and we do not believe there was a pear which would stand on any of the trees.—*Hereford Times.*

Sudden Death by Drinking while Heated.—We last week reported a death caused by drinking too much water, and we are sorry to record a similar occurrence. On Saturday week an Irish labourer, residing in Love-street, while engaged in hoeing potatoes near Roslin, on the Greenock-road, had been so thirsty, owing to the great heat, he went into a public-house, and got a bottle of porter, but not feeling his thirst quenched, he next drank half a Scotch pint of buttermilk, which caused almost instant death.—*Renfrewshire Reformer.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Solva.—The annual meeting for the three adjoining counties was held at Solva on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of June. There were fifty ministers present, and it was computed that there were 5,000 persons present. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, two conferences were held; various topics connected with the interest and prosperity of religion were discussed; and a very able and interesting paper, addressed to the Independent churches, was composed and read by Mr. Hughes, Treleach—the subject was "The Church," its nature, its position, its spirituality, &c. Amongst other subjects discussed, all the brethren agreed to recommend the *Christian Witness* and the *Penny Magazine*, and to send an address to Dr. Campbell to acknowledge his services and to encourage him in his work of faith and labour of love. Sermons were delivered on Tuesday evening by Messrs. Davies, of Bethania, and Thomas, Bwllchnewydd; Wednesday afternoon, in the open air, Thomas, Talybont; Davies, Narberth, in English, and Davies, Theological tutor of Carmarthen College: six o'clock, Rees, Maenygroes; and Powell, Croesinn: Thursday morning, seven o'clock, Evans, Neuaddlwyd; and Rees, Silva: ten o'clock, Evans, Cappel Zion; Davies, of Pembroke (English), and Rees, Llanelly: three o'clock, Jones, of Glyn, Hughes, Treleach, and Davies, of Cardigan: six o'clock, Morgans, Glasgow University (English), and Jones, Pentrefygwyn. Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings that we could wish for.

Roydon, Essex.—On Monday, the 1st instant, special services were held in this place. After partaking of an excellent collation in a marquee of ample dimensions, which was provided for the friends coming from a distance, Dr. A. Reed, from London, preached the sermon. In the evening a public meeting was held in the marquee; the Rev. — Weare, of Epping, presided; when it appeared from the statement made, that the cause in this place, which was the scene of the early labours of Spencer and Sherman, had been for some time in a declining state, but since Mr. W. Deering has had the oversight it has considerably revived, and presents so cheering a prospect that it was resolved, that the chapel, which is in a dilapidated state and inconvenient, should be rebuilt; also to erect school-rooms, adapted for Sunday and week-day scholars, so that the claims of the place may in some measure be met.

Trowbridge, Wilts.—It having been found necessary to enlarge the Baptist chapel, in Brick-street, of this town, to accommodate the increasing congregation, under the ministry of Mr. W. Barnes, and an estimate for the work having been taken at the sum of £950, the senior deacon, S. Salter, Esq., has generously engaged to defray the entire cost. In addition to which, the congregation has resolved to raise several hundred pounds, to be expended in enlarging the school-rooms, and otherwise improving the premises.

Great Gartside-street Chapel, Manchester.—The Annual Assembly of the Welsh Independent church at this chapel was held on the four last days in May and the first of June. On Thursday evening Mr. Evan Rowlands, Pontypool, preached, and on Friday evening Mr. Thomas Pierce of Liverpool officiated. On Sunday morning sermons were delivered by Messrs. John Roberts, Llanbrynmair, and E. Rowlands; in the afternoon, by Messrs. David Roberts, Anglesea, and D. Rhys Stephen of Manchester; and in the evening by Messrs. Roberts and Pierce. On Monday evening, Messrs. Roberts and Rowlands preached. On Tuesday evening, the recognition of Mr. R. Jones, late of Sirhowy, as pastor of the church, took place. Mr. J. L. Poore introduced, Mr. R. Fletcher delivered the introductory discourse, Mr. James Gwyther, after reading gratifying testimonials from the church at Sirhowy, and from the Monmouthshire Welsh Independent Association, to the private character and public usefulness of Mr. Jones, offered the dedicatory prayer, and Dr. Halley preached to the ministers and people; Dr. Clunnie concluded by prayer. The collections amounted to £77 8s. 0½d. During the year the congregation raised £353 10s. 10d. for their chapel debt, and are determined to clear the remaining £150 this year.

Aberhosan, Montgomeryshire.—The church and congregation under the pastoral care of Mr. John Williams have paid upwards of £100 of their chapel debt during the past year. Considering the state of the congregation, this is truly admirable; but, if Dissent is to prosper in Wales, chapel debts must be forthwith despatched, as they most undoubtedly constitute a most formidable obstacle to ministerial efficiency. In some instances, congregations pay more interest annually than they can raise for the support of their ministers.

Mr. Alexander M'Laren, B.A., late of Stepney College, University of London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Portland chapel, Southampton; and expects to commence his duties on sabbath the 28th of June, when the chapel, which has been closed during repairs, will be re-opened.

State of the English Universities.—In Oxford and Cambridge there reside about two thousand students, and for their instruction lectures are provided on twenty different subjects, by fifty different professors. But how many students assemble day by day to listen to the prelections of the various chairs? The average attendance varies from five to five-and-twenty. Fifteen is a respectable number. In the case of some of the chairs, the attendance has been growing of late gradually thinner, till, the last man having vanished, the professor has ceased to lecture. Some have never yet been able to form a class. Others there are who are in a very singular predicament. They hold their chairs on condition that they shall continue to lecture, whether they are favoured with an audience or with none. The anomaly appears to be perfectly well understood on the spot, where, although it has excited a keen discussion, it has created no surprise. The college tuition has passed almost entirely out of the hands of the University professors and lecturers, into those of private tutors.

We would earnestly call attention to the claims of the last victim of Sir H. J. Fust's one-sided application of ecclesiastical law—we mean Mr. Woods, of Elstead. Our readers are already aware of the peculiar hardship of this case; but we are sorry to find, that the subscription to defray the expenses of his bold stand for the principles of religious freedom, does not progress so favourably as it ought. This ought not to be. Dissenters are equally interested with Mr. Woods in his contest with ecclesiastical intolerance; and, we doubt not, he will be borne harmless by them through the encounter.

The Oregon Question.—We entertain a confident assurance, from the nature of the communications which have been received by the Great Britain from the United States, that the progress of the negotiation for the settlement of the Oregon dispute was completely satisfactory up to the time of the departure of the last mails. Mr. Pakenham had at once proceeded to communicate to the American Government the proposal which was conveyed to him from this country by the packet of the 18th of May; and the reception given to this overture by Mr. Buchanan and by the President himself was such as to leave little doubt of the prompt conclusion of the transaction.—*Times of this morning.*

Jamaica-row Young Men's Society.—On Thursday evening last a *soirée* was given by the young men composing this Society to their friends, and an elegant repast was prepared, to which about eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. Young, the president of the Association, occupied the chair, and ably advocated the formation and support of young men's societies. Mr. J. Brown, a member of the Society, spoke very earnestly on the mutual claims of young men and the Church. Mr. G. Rose, in following up the remarks of the preceding speaker, regarded the meeting of that evening, not only as a proof that great efforts had been made by the Young Men's Society, for religious, moral, and intellectual improvement, but as an earnest of future advances in the same direction. He then contrasted the present state of religious liberty with the "pains, penalties, and prohibitions" which existed in the days of his immediate predecessor, John Townsend, who, on more than one occasion, escaped but narrowly from the very spot where they now were, out of the hands of the King's officers, for preaching what Bishop Horsley was pleased to denounce as "sedition and heresy." Mr. Adams, a member of the Society, continued the subject, and spoke of the absence of real civil and religious liberty in our own day, alluding to the forced support of an establishment by those who conscientiously believe that it has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." He believed neither civil nor religious freedom would ever be fully possessed in this country, till the suffrage was completely extended, and the people fully represented. A vote of thanks was then passed to the President of the Society, and one to the ladies for their co-operation and attendance, and the meeting separated.

Prison Reform.—Memorial to Mrs. Fry.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday at the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of enlisting public support in the establishment of a temporary refuge for destitute females, discharged from the metropolitan gaols, to be called "The Elizabeth Fry Refuge," as a lasting memorial to the zealous and successful exertions of that distinguished lady to improve the discipline of our criminal gaols, and to promote the moral reformation of the prisoners. The meeting was most numerously attended, the majority of the persons present being ladies. On the platform around the Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair, were Lord Ashley, the Chevalier Bunsen, Hon. Mr. Cowper, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Adams, Mr. C. Pearson, Sir Thos. Acland, Mr. Hindley, M.P., Sir Edward Parry, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. Pearson stated that the object of "The Elizabeth Fry Refuge" was to provide for the temporary reception of females discharged from the metropolitan prisons and police-offices, who were anxious to reform their lives. For that object the sum of £15,000 was necessary, which he had no doubt they would be able to raise, as a sum of £3,000 had already been subscribed. The speakers were Lord Ashley, Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Chevalier Bunsen, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. A large list of subscriptions was announced, amounting to more than £4,000.

The "Nation" Newspaper.—The trial of the proprietor of this journal for sedition was concluded on Thursday last, when the jury were discharged without agreeing to a verdict. It is not at all likely that the Crown will venture upon a second trial after this signal failure.

Liberty of Conscience.—Mr. Herbert's beautiful picture upon this subject was appropriately placed in the large room at the London Tavern last evening, during the soirée given to Mr. Miall. It was referred to by more than one of the speakers, as may be observed in our report of the meeting. We are glad to learn that it is to be exhibited westward, 23, Cockspur-street, for a few days, and that more than one thousand cards of invitation will be specially addressed to the liberal members of both houses of Parliament, clergy and others, amongst whom we trust the subscription list for the engraving will be greatly increased.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

Positively the Cheapest! — A railway trip from Leicester to Glasgow, taking up passengers at the intermediate stations, is announced for this month, fare, both ways, *one guinea*, with five clear days in Scotland!

It is a fact probably without parallel in the history of railway enteprise, that, plans having been deposited in November last for no fewer than ten lines of railway to Bury St. Edmund's, the chief town of West Suffolk, every one of those plans has been either abandoned or rejected.

Two thousand pounds have just been bequeathed to the London University by the late Charles Holloway, Esq., of Hereford.

A Puzzling Question.—Sir Robert Peel was puzzled by the Protectionists when asked what the price of wheat would be when the new Corn Bill came into operation. But this question, though puzzling, was far less difficult than the following. Sir Joseph Radcliffe, a few days ago, in looking over the works on the Church Fenton and Harrowgate Railway, near Follyfoot, and casting a mechanical eye down a shaft that was being formed, observed to the workmen employed, that it was not circular. One of the men, evidently not pleased with the remark, called out from the bottom of the shaft at the top of his voice, "I say, maister, can you tell me how many square yards of reek will make a bushel of soot?"—*Times.*

Smoking on Railroads.—Messrs. Adams and Co., the great railway carriage builders of Oldford, Middlesex, have just contracted to build four smoking divan carriages, in which the lovers of the weed may enjoy the delusion of smoking a rolled rhubarb leaf, under the impression that it is a mild Havannah. These carriages are for the Eastern Counties Railway.—*Railway World.*

Determined Suicide.—Sir Robert Peel intends to persevere in endeavouring to carry the Coercion Bill.—*Punch.*

Sights for Ibrahim Pasha.—"Thank Heaven," said a Frenchman to *Punch*, "you can't, like Paris, with all your sights, show Ibrahim Pasha a Louvre." "And, thank Heaven," said *Punch* to the Frenchman, "we can't, like Paris, show him 30,000 soldiers."—*Punch.*

Irruption of Highland Dwarfs.—The success which has attended the recent exhibition of Lochcarron dwarfs seems to have given an impulse to that species of exhibition. There are at present, we understand, about thirty specimens of the same class preparing to leave their Highland glens for England.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Oldest Sovereign in Europe.—In consequence of the death of the Pope, the oldest Sovereign in Europe is now Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. The next in age is the King of the French, born October 5, 1773.

The Queen is now the mother of five children, viz., the Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, Nov. 19, 1841; Princess Alice, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred, August 6, 1844; Infant Princess, May 25, 1846.

A friend of ours invariably patronises those "congreves" dignified by the title of "The Victoria and Albert." His reason is that the Victoria and Albert has turned out a capital "match."—*Gateshead Observer.*

Telegraphic Joke.—The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian Inquirer* says that a few evenings since, in Baltimore, the people were anxiously waiting for news from the army, and there being none to send, the operator on the Washington line sent on letter by letter—"T-h-e-r-e a-r-e a g-r-e-a-t m-a-n-y M-e-x-i-c-a-n-s"—here there was a full stop, and the Baltimore operator made signs to proceed. The Washington operator did so, and ended the sentence with the words "*i-n M-e-x-i c-o.*" A great rattling followed from the Baltimore end of the line, as much as to say—"When I come on I will pitch into you like a thousand of brick!"

BIRTHS.

June 15, at Abingdon, the wife of Mr. S. Lepine, minister, of a son.

June 17, at No. 8, Spencer-street, Northampton-square, Mrs. Richard Mullens, of a son.

DEATH.

June 20, Mr. John Carryer, of Leicester, in the 64th year of his age, for many years a deacon of the church at Harvey-lane, under the care of the late Mr. Hall; and latterly, a deacon of the church at Charles-street. The funeral service, at the grave of the deceased, in the absence through indisposition of his pastor, was kindly undertaken by the Rev. J. P. Mursell.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, June 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Ball, Charles, Lane-end and Cheadle, Staffordshire, linen draper, July 11 and 25: solicitors, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside, London; and Mr. Bartleet, Birmingham.

Blackburn, Joseph, Gomersal, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, July 2 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Charles Lees, Bradford; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.

Court, Thomas, Brighton, boot and shoe maker, June 29, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Reed, Cheapside.

Everett, William, Drury-lane, builder, June 26, July 28: solicitor, Mr. Townshend, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

Fowler, Anselm Colton, Louth, Lincolnshire, draper, July 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr Jones, Sise-lane.

Hart, Thomas Rich, Horse and Groom, Lea-bridge, Essex, victualler, June 29, August 6: solicitors, Messrs. Fry, Cheapside.

Hobson, Matthew, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant, July 1 and 22: solicitors, Mr. T. Kirk, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. W. Heaford, Daubney, Great Grimsby; and Mr. E. C. Bell, Hull.

Hughes, John, Liverpool, provision dealer, June 29 and July 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Jones, Edward, Liverpool, ironmonger, June 29, July 21; solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Hetherington and Co., Liverpool.

Lead, John, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper, July 7 and 31: solicitors, Mr. Greatwood, Wellington; and Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

Lumley, George, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 30, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. E. Leigh, Wigan.

M'Intosh, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, July 1 and 22: solicitor, Mr. Leigh, George-street, Mansion-house, London; and Mr. Stamp, Hull.

Morris, Henry, South Lambeth-road, stone mason, June 25, July 30: solicitor, Mr. Dawes, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

Patinson, Robert, Exeter, grocer, July 6 and 23: solicitor, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

Perrott, Robert Stanford, Exeter, grocer, July 6 and 23: solicitor, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

Potter, John, Manchester, portable weighing-machine maker, June 30, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Edwards, Ely-place, London; and Mr. W. C. Chew, Manchester.

Rolfe, William, Manchester, music seller, June 30, July 29: solicitors, Messrs. J. T. and H. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, London; and Mr. S. Simpson, Manchester.

Sewell, Edward, Old Bond-street, hatter, July 29, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Hare, Coleman-street.

Shorthouse, George, Newport, Monmouthshire, merchant, July 6, August 4: solicitor, Mr. B. B. Smith, Bristol.

Smith, John, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, grocer, June 27, July 22: solicitor, Mr. S. James, Birmingham.

Thorley, Joseph, Newman-street, cabinet maker, July 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Wilcox, Joseph, Little Bell-alley, Moorfields, June 25, July 27: solicitor, Mr. B. P. Smith, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDEND.

Robert Banister, Portsea, Hampshire, draper, final div. of 1¼d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Miller, William, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, engineer, June 29, July 24.

M'Nicoll, Archibald, Johnstone, merchant, June 24, July 15.
Montgomery, James, Kirkintilloch, grocer, June 26, July 17.
Scott, James, Jedburgh, painter, June 25, July 23.
Thomson, George, Glasgow, bookseller, June 24, July 15.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 per cents Reduced..	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
New 3½ per cent.....	97	97	96¾	97	97	97
Long Annuities.....	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
Bank Stock.....	—	205½	206½	206½	—	206½
India Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills.....	14pm	15pm	14pm	10pm	8pm	8pm
India Bonds	25	—	—	—	—	28

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	96¾	Mexican	17
Brazilian	80¼	Peruvian	37½
Buenos Ayres	39	Portuguese 5 per cents..	78
Columbian	18¼	Ditto converted	49¼
Danish	87	Russian	110¼
Dutch 2½ per cents	60¼	Spanish Active	24
Ditto 4 per cents	92¼	Ditto Passive	5¼
French 3 per cents	84	Ditto Deferred	16¼

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	128	London & Croydon Trunk	22½
Blackwall	8	London and Greenwich	9¼
Bristol and Exeter	84	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	24	Manchester and Leeds	123
Edinburgh and Glasgow	75	Midland Counties	140
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	31¼
Great North of England..	220	Manchester and Birming.	82
Great Western	142	Midland and Derby	123¼
Ditto Half	81	Norwich and Brandon ..	25
Ditto Fifths	30	South Eastern and Dover	39¼
London and Birmingham	227	South Western	76
London & Birm. ¼ Shares	28	Trent Valley	—
London and Brighton....	65	York and North Midland	99

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, June 22.

The supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, although rather more than last week, met a tolerably free sale at 1s. per qr. advance upon the rates of this day se'nnight. In free foreign there was very little doing, but bonded was more inquired after than of late, particularly by parties from the country, without, however, leading to much business. Barley is held with increased firmness. We raise our quotations for beans and peas each 2s. per qr.; bonded are held still higher, but the demand is not extensive at the advance. Fine oats are fully 1s per qr. dearer, but the out-of-condition and light foreign qualities do not participate in this improvement.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red.....	50	to 56	Malt, Ordinary	46	to 49
Fine	51	.. 58	Pale	58	.. 61
White	58	.. 63	Rye.....	30	.. 32
Fine	59	.. 65	Peas, Hog	33	.. 36
Flour, per sack	45	.. 49	Maple.....	33	.. 36
Barley	24	.. 26	Boilers.....	40	.. 41
Malting.....	30	.. 31	Beans, Ticks.....	35	.. 36
	s.	s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.		
Beans, Pigeon	40	to 44	Wheat	18s.	0d.
Harrow	36	.. 39	Barley	9	0
Oats, Feed	25	.. 27	Oats	5	0
Fine	25	.. 28	Rye	9	6
Poland	24	.. 28	Beans	7	6
Potato	30	.. 32	Peas	8	6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 19.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	52s.	0d.	Wheat	54s.	7d.
Barley	27	1	Barley	28	6
Oats	23	8	Oats	23	8
Rye	32	4	Rye	33	2
Beans	35	8	Beans	35	10
Peas	34	9	Peas.....	34	5

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 22.

Owing to the continued warm weather, and the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely last Monday's reduced currencies, the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. The numbers of sheep were very large, and of prime quality; still, however, the mutton trade was tolerably firm at last week's quotations. Lambs, the supply of which was again extensive, moved off steadily; yet the highest price obtained for the best Down qualities was only 6s. per 8lbs. In calves and pigs very little business was transacted, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s 10d.	Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton.....	3 2 .. 4 4	Pork.....	3 8 .. 4 10

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	904	15,000	333	300
Monday ..	2,704	33,830	206	280

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, June 22.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do	2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime large	2 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 6 .. 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 .. 4 0	Small Pork	4 2 . 4 10

Lamb....5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—We experienced an improved demand for Irish butter last week; the state of the weather caused more anxiety on the part of the trade to secure, some fearing that the make may be affected. The quantity offering from Ireland is limited, and the sales made were at an advance of about 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Dutch flat, 80s. to 82s. Prices of English butter:—Dorset, 86s. to 90s.; Devon, 78s. to 82s. per cwt.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. In the bacon market there was a further advance in prices of about 2s. per cwt.; we quote from 50s. to 58s. landed, according to quality, weights, &c. On board but little doing, the quantity offering for sale being limited. Hams are in very brisk demand. Lard sells better at 1s. advance for prime bladdered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, June 22.—Prices of hops continue to decline, and may be quoted 8s. per cwt. lower than this day week. The market is very inactive, owing to the continuance of hot weather, which does not suit the vermin, and which has much decreased. In fact the flies are all gone, and the lice are daily diminishing.

COTTON, Liverpool, June 19.—There has been a fair demand from the trade this week, which holders have met freely; and though the market generally assumes a very quiet and dull appearance, no great change in prices can be observed. The common and middling qualities of American are partially one-eighth lower, but there is not much business done at the decline, most holders contending for the same rates as Friday last.

WOOL, London, Thursday.—The market for wool still continues quiet, and from the large arrivals we may expect having sales in July. Foreign Wool Trade, Leeds, June 19.—Almost an average quantity of foreign wools has changed hands this week, without any apparent variation in prices. Recent advices from the German wool fairs report greater activity among buyers, and more eagerness to purchase than was at first manifested. There was also a perceptible improvement in prices upon those paid at the commencement of the Breslau fair. English Wool Market, Leeds, June 19—Sales during the present week have been small, and last week's prices are barely maintained.

TALLOW, Monday, June 22.—There is a little depression in the foreign market, consequent upon the decline in price for town tallow, which is selling freely at 37s. net cash. The very hot weather is no doubt the great cause for the falling off in the deliveries. Prices at St. Petersburg for new Y. C. remain firm.

RAW HIDES AND SHEEP SKINS.

Market Hides, per lb.	3½d. to 4d.	Horse Hides..	13s. 0d. to 0s. 6d.
Middling.....	3.1. to 3⅞d	Lambs.....	3 0 — 2 6
Ordinary.....	3d. to 3½d.	Long Wool ...	7 0 — 7 6
Calf skins,above 10lbs. each,well-flayed	6s. 0d.	Downs	8 6 — 5 0
		Pelts	0 10 — 0 0

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 20.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	60s. to 80s.	Oat Straw	30s. .. 33s.
Clover Hay.....	85 .. 115	Wheat Straw.....	32 .. 34s.

COAL EXCHANGE, June 19.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 14s. 6d.; Lambton, 14s. 6d.; Adelaide, 14s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 14s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 292.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HERALD OF PEACE for JULY will contain Articles on—

The Late Battles in India.
The Evils of War.
Peace, the Will of God, and the Obligation of Men.
Peace Principles.
Private Revenge and Penal Justice, &c.

Peace Society's Office, 19, New Broad-street; and WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

THE RESCUE: a NARRATIVE of a Recent CASE of CONVERSION. By an EYE-WITNESS. Price 6d.
JAMES NISBET and Co., Berners-street.

COFFEE as in FRANCE.—It is a fact beyond dispute, that in order to obtain really fine coffee, there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour, certain proportions should be mixed according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our delicious Coffee at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of four countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule, we find the finest and most flavourous coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain really fine coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and, as we are coffee roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh roasted coffee continually after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We therefore, think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and therefore the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE at 1s. 8d. per lb.
Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.
We have also strong and useful Coffees from 1s. to 1s. 4d.
Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.
HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an eminently balsamic preparation, as equally celebrated for its safety in application, as for its mild and soothing operation, in thoroughly purifying the skin of all eruptive maladies, freckles, tan, and discolorations; producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy on the hands, arms, and neck.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for Infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen after shaving will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Balmy, odoriferous, and creamy, its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the *élite* of the aristocracy, and the *haute volée*.

Its high reputation induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "Kalydors" for sale, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the envelope (an engraving of exquisite beauty from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), and that "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," are engraved (by authority) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
*** All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The high estimate formed by the public during the ten years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size per dozen.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.
Gravy ditto.....	3s.	6s.	7s.

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by William S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's
Teaspoons, per dozen	18s.	32s.	38s.
Dessert Forks „	30s.	46s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons „	30s.	52s.	62s.
Table Forks „	40s.	68s.	75s.
Table Spoons „	40s.	72s.	80s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

THE BEST BRANDIES IN LONDON.—
No. 1, Brett's original Improved Brandy ..... 18s.
No. 2, The finest brown Cognac imported..... 24s.
No. 3, Superior old, pale Champagne Brandy.... 26s.

We invite comparison and defy competition. Samples may be freely tasted at our Counting-house, and single gallons or upwards (in flasks or glass bottles), will be delivered to order.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

THE ROCK BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Commenced March, 1846.
Chief Office—26, New Broad-street, London.
Branch Offices—Brunswick House, Wells-street, Hackney; the Literary Institution, Sloane-street, Chelsea; and Messrs. Baker's Rooms, 107, High-street, Islington.
Share, £120.—Monthly Subscription, 10s. per share.

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Wm. Ayres, Esq., Church-street, Hackney.
John Josiah Buttress, Esq., Stewart-street, Spitalfields.
John Musgendine Campline, Esq., F.L.S., Finsbury-square.
James Hunter, Esq., Compton-terrace, Islington.
Colpitts Harrison, Esq., Dalston-rise, Dalston.
John Vanner, Esq., Spital-square, Bishopsgate.

PRESIDENT.
Benjamin William Ayres, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
William Callendar Tidy, Esq., Cambridge-heath, Hackney.
Thirty Directors.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co., Threadneedle-street.

TREASURER.
John Vanner, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Mr. Grantham Robert Dodd, New Broad-street, City.

SURVEYOR.
Mr. Frederick Barlow, Foundling-terrace, Gray's-inn-road.

This Society is formed for raising funds from which, from time to time, advances will be made, enabling such subscribers as may be desirous of buying property to make the purchase with little or no outlay of their own capital. 2ndly. To provide for other subscribers a greater interest than can be allowed by a Savings' Bank; and 3rdly, to enable persons who have mortgaged their property to pay off the incumbrances by means of the amount advanced by the Society, and repay that amount by easy monthly instalments.

The Directors of the Rock Building Society have, in its formation, endeavoured to adopt all that appeared beneficial, and to dispense with everything really objectionable, in the plans of prior established Building Societies. They have, therefore, determined to have no entrance fees, no redemption fees, no fines on withdrawals, and no bidding for shares.

The Society's Rules and Tables, which have not only been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, but have elicited his special approval, have been so framed as to afford equal advantages to all the subscribers, whether borrowers or investors.

The Tables, prepared for the Society by Mr. Theodore Jones, have been submitted to Arthur Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., the Actuary of the Equitable Assurance Office, in whose opinion "they will impart such a degree of accuracy, fairness, and precision to the proceedings of the Society, as must render it, if properly conducted in other respects, superior to any Society of the same kind that has yet been established in this kingdom."

Shares may be obtained, and Subscriptions paid, at the Chief Office, No. 26, New Broad-street, on Thursday Evenings, between the hours of Seven and Nine o'Clock.
JAMES MASON, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND DECORATORS.

STEPHENS'S LIQUID OAK, MAHOGANY, ROSE, and SATIN WOOD STAINS, for Staining various sorts of Inferior Woods, so as to give them the appearance and character of the more costly and ornamental kinds; also for reviving the more natural colour of Wood Carving and Panellings, and other ornamental Wood Work, when such has become faded from age or other causes.

IN THE BUILDING AND DECORATING CHURCHES, where it is desirable to give to the cheaper kind of Woods the appearance of antique Oak, or to make Deal assume the character of Oak Panelling, whereby the effect of the more costly may be produced by the use of a cheaper material, these Stains will be found more effective than any means hitherto employed.

IN OLD MANSIONS AND HALLS, where the Wood Carvings and Panellings have faded, the application of these Stains will be found to revive and bring back the rich natural colour, and which colour may be varied from the lighter to the deeper shades of the most Antique Oak.

THE BIRCH WOOD, which has a fine natural grain, with little colour, is particularly suited to the application of these Stains; and the appearance which it assumes after staining is so near that of the natural wood, that it is only when the grain and colour of the latter is particularly fine that it is preferred. Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash, and other Woods, English and Foreign, receive the Stains and produce various imitations.

For the exposed Timbers of the inside of the ROOFS of CHURCHES, for which north country Timbers and Deals are generally used, by brushing them over with the Stain, which operation is very rapidly, and of course economically effected, the appearance of an oaken Roof will be produced. For colouring the backs of the seats, pews, the fronts of galleries, the pulpit, &c., it is equally advantageous.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, and may be obtained at 54, Stamford-street; at the Office of the *Builder*, 2, York-street, Covent-garden; at Manchester, at Crake's Marble Works, Garratt-bridge, David street; at Mr. Shackle's, Chemist, Peascod-street, Windsor; at which places specimens of their application may be seen.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, so highly eulogised by all the leading journals, are taken daily from Nine till Six, at 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; 85, King William-street, City; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. "The brilliancy and warmth of tone gained by the patentee's new method of colouring, and materially to the excellence of the portrait." "The portrait stands out in bold relief, clear, round, and life-like." Licenses to exercise the invention in London or the provinces granted by Mr. Beard (sole patentee of the Daguerreotype), 85, King William-street, City.

FILTERED WATER.—The Royal Self-filling and Self-acting Filter Company continue to SUPPLY their FILTERS—the only system known by which filtered water can be obtained in sufficient quantities for all domestic purposes. Brewers, distillers, paper makers, and manufacturers in general may be supplied with apparatus purifying to an unlimited quantity. The prices are two to four guineas, filtering 200 to 400 gallons daily, or as many hundred tons, the price varying accordingly. Office, 45, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and 8, Jermyn-street, Haymarket.

CAPSULED SELTERS WATER.—The General Direction of the Domains of his Highness the Duke of Nassau declare, by these presents, that, being desirous to prevent and put a stop to the numerous falsifications committed in respect to the waters of Selters (in England called Seltzer water), they have granted to JOHN THOMAS BETTS, patentee of the Metallic Capsules, and to no one else in the kingdom of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to PURCHASE and EXPORT, direct from the springs, the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Schwalbach, and Weilbach.

They declare further that the bottles, after being filled with the respective mineral waters, are to be immediately, and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named capsules, which bear the impression of the ducal arms and the inscription "Betts's Patent Capsule; Betts, Importer Nassau Selters Wasser."

The present declaration is granted to Mr. Betts with authority to publish the same. Given at Wiesbaden, this 18th day of December, 1844.

The President of the Direction-general, Ducal Domains at Nassau, } BARON DE BOCK HERMSDORFF,
HENRY HENDEL, Secretary.

The waters, thus secured, will be found, despite of time and climate, as gaseous, lively, and fresh as at the moment when filled at the springs; and the Nassau Government thus places in the hands of the public the means of identifying their Selters waters. These waters are sold in large and small bottles, at the Patent Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1836.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Offices, No. 8, Water-street, Liverpool;
And No. 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London.

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William Dixon, Esq., William Nicol, Esq., Deputy-Chairmen.

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Hon. F. Ponsonby.	J. M. Rosseter, Esq.

Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
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SOLICITORS—Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row.

By the Act of Parliament obtained by the Company, it is expressly conditioned that the liability of the Shareholders under the Policies shall not be restricted by special contract, or otherwise.

In the Deed of Constitution it is provided, that until a Reserved Fund of £100 000 be accumulated, and unless it be kept up, no greater dividend than 5 per cent. shall be paid to the Proprietors in any one year.

At the commencement of the present year the Reserved Fund amounted to £117,805; and in addition, the sum of £31,504 11s. 6d. was retained out of the Fire Premiums of the year, as a Guarantee or Re-Insurance Fund, against current risks. The Premiums received in the Life Department form no portion of either of those two funds.

The Directors having thus succeeded in establishing a substantial and highly flourishing institution, with a steadily increasing business, have been induced to form a JUNCTION with the LONDON, EDINBURGH, and DUBLIN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, by the assistance to be derived from whose Connexions and Proprietors they hope to acquire a firmer and more extensive hold on the metropolis and the country generally.

Proposals for the Insurance of Property against Fire in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and in foreign countries, and for the Assurance of Lives, the Purchase of Annuities, and the Sale of Reversionary Interests, will be received at the Offices as above, or by any of the Company's Agents.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Resident Secretary.

CHRISTIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
53, Moorgate-street, London.

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Joshua Field, Esq., F.R.S., Lambeth.
Rev. James Sherman, Surrey Chapel.
Joseph Tritton, Esq., Lombard-street.

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John Maximilian Webb, Esq., Brixton-hill.

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F. G. P. Neison, Esq., F.L.S.

MEDICAL OFFICER.
John Maclean, Esq., M.D., F.S.S., 9, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square.

ACCOUNTANT.
Mr. Charles Burls, Jun., Peckham.

SECRETARY.
Mr. Henry Hadland.

Persons in every class of society are exposed to accident, disease, old age, and death, the sufferings arising from which may be greatly lessened by previous arrangement. The laws of sickness and of mortality being definable, it becomes the sacred duty of every man to make provision against these calamities; a duty due to himself, his family, and his country. Let none excuse themselves from performing this duty by saying, "We trust to Providence for the future," since it is evident that "God helps those that help themselves;" and the promises given of succour in trouble may be most rationally entertained by those who use their best endeavours to prevent approaching calamity. Infallible Wisdom says, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise, which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

All persons, male and female, between the ages of Fifteen and Fifty, being members of Christian Churches, or attendants at some place of worship, and of good moral character, are eligible to become Members.

1. No Entrance Fees required.
2. Members become Free in Six Months.
3. Contributions may be paid monthly, quarterly, or annually.
4. Full Pay is allowed during the whole time of sickness.
5. Meetings at Public Houses are superseded.
6. Medical advice and medicine may be secured at a small extra charge.
7. Females are admissible.
8. No Trade is excluded from the benefits.

The Tables of the Society have been constructed from the official returns of above 4,000 different Benefit Societies in England, Scotland, and Wales; and the payments required are the lowest compatible with security to the Insured. Copies of the Rules and Tables, price Sixpence, may be had at the Office, between the hours of Ten and Four; or a copy of the same will be forwarded by post on the remittance of ten postage stamps. Gratuitous Lectures may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN SHAVING.—THE FLEXIBLE RAZOR STROP, registered February 28, 1846.—In introducing this novel and unique Strop to the notice of the public, the Inventors beg leave to call attention to the peculiarity of its construction, for by a simple yet ingenious mechanical contrivance, i. e., by the application of the principles of the lever, the Strop is not only rendered flexible, but its flexibility can always be maintained to the extent desired, simply by turning the handle of the spindle to the right hand or to the left, according as it is intended to tighten or relax the Strop. Thus is a desideratum, the want of which has long been felt, as the great variety of Strops bear witness, at last obtained; for the flexibility of the Strop allowing it to yield in proportion to the degree of pressure imparted, its surface will be preserved from indentation, and its action upon the edge of the razor will be always uniform—a quality so indispensable in a Strop in order to produce that evenness of edge which is essential to ease and comfort in shaving. To be obtained, wholesale and retail, at the usual houses in town or country, and of the inventors and manufacturers, T. and G. BARNES, 26, Goswell-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—Exclusively used at Guy's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, the Westminster, and other Hospitals; and at the Manchester, Bristol, Brighton, and other Infirmaries. May be procured in any locality, at 3s. per bottle, protected by the patent metallic capsule, embossed, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," or at the Distillery, their only establishment, at 16s. per gallon in bulk, or at 18s. in the capsuled bottles, in quantities of not less than two gallons.

We would earnestly call attention to the claims of the last victim of Sir H. J. Fust's one-sided application of ecclesiastical law—we mean Mr. Woods, of Elstead. Our readers are already aware of the peculiar hardship of this case; but we are sorry to find, that the subscription to defray the expenses of his bold stand for the principles of religious freedom, does not progress so favourably as it ought. This ought not to be. Dissenters are equally interested with Mr. Woods in his contest with ecclesiastical intolerance; and, we doubt not, he will be borne harmless by them through the encounter.

The Oregon Question.—We entertain a confident assurance, from the nature of the communications which have been received by the Great Britain from the United States, that the progress of the negotiation for the settlement of the Oregon dispute was completely satisfactory up to the time of the departure of the last mails. Mr. Pakenham had at once proceeded to communicate to the American Government the proposal which was conveyed to him from this country by the packet of the 18th of May; and the reception given to this overture by Mr. Buchanan and by the President himself was such as to leave little doubt of the prompt conclusion of the transaction.—*Times of this morning.*

Jamaica-row Young Men's Society.—On Thursday evening last a *soirée* was given by the young men composing this Society to their friends, and an elegant repast was prepared, to which about eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. Young, the president of the Association, occupied the chair, and ably advocated the formation and support of young men's societies. Mr. J. Brown, a member of the Society, spoke very earnestly on the mutual claims of young men and the Church. Mr. G. Rose, in following up the remarks of the preceding speaker, regarded the meeting of that evening, not only as a proof that great efforts had been made by the Young Men's Society, for religious, moral, and intellectual improvement, but as an earnest of future advances in the same direction. He then contrasted the present state of religious liberty with the "pains, penalties, and prohibitions" which existed in the days of his immediate predecessor, John Townsend, who, on more than one occasion, escaped but narrowly from the very spot where they now were, out of the hands of the King's officers, for preaching what Bishop Horsley was pleased to denounce as "sedition and heresy." Mr. Adams, a member of the Society, continued the subject, and spoke of the absence of real civil and religious liberty in our own day, alluding to the forced support of an establishment by those who conscientiously believe that it has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." He believed neither civil nor religious freedom would ever be fully possessed in this country, till the suffrage was completely extended, and the people fully represented. A vote of thanks was then passed to the President of the Society, and one to the ladies for their co-operation and attendance, and the meeting separated.

Prison Reform.—Memorial to Mrs. Fry.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday at the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of enlisting public support in the establishment of a temporary refuge for destitute females, discharged from the metropolitan gaols, to be called "The Elizabeth Fry Refuge," as a lasting memorial to the zealous and successful exertions of that distinguished lady to improve the discipline of our criminal gaols, and to promote the moral reformation of the prisoners. The meeting was most numerously attended, the majority of the persons present being ladies. On the platform around the Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair, were Lord Ashley, the Chevalier Bunsen, Hon. Mr. Cowper, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Adams, Mr. C. Pearson, Sir Thos. Acland, Mr. Hindley, M.P., Sir Edward Parry, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. Pearson stated that the object of "The Elizabeth Fry Refuge" was to provide for the temporary reception of females discharged from the metropolitan prisons and police-offices, who were anxious to reform their lives. For that object the sum of £15,000 was necessary, which he had no doubt they would be able to raise, as a sum of £3,000 had already been subscribed. The speakers were Lord Ashley, Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Chevalier Bunsen, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. A large list of subscriptions was announced, amounting to more than £4,000.

The "Nation" Newspaper.—The trial of the proprietor of this journal for sedition was concluded on Thursday last, when the jury were discharged without agreeing to a verdict. It is not at all likely that the Crown will venture upon a second trial after this signal failure.

Liberty of Conscience.—Mr. Herbert's beautiful picture upon this subject was appropriately placed in the large room at the London Tavern last evening, during the soirée given to Mr. Miall. It was referred to by more than one of the speakers, as may be observed in our report of the meeting. We are glad to learn that it is to be exhibited westward, 23, Cockspur-street, for a few days, and that more than one thousand cards of invitation will be specially addressed to the liberal members of both houses of Parliament, clergy and others, amongst whom we trust the subscription list for the engraving will be greatly increased.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

Positively the Cheapest!—A railway trip from Leicester to Glasgow, taking up passengers at the intermediate stations, is announced for this month, fare, both ways, *one guinea*, with five clear days in Scotland!

It is a fact probably without parallel in the history of railway enteprise, that, plans having been deposited in November last for no fewer than ten lines of railway to Bury St. Edmund's, the chief town of West Suffolk, every one of those plans has been either abandoned or rejected.

Two thousand pounds have just been bequeathed to the London University by the late Charles Holloway, Esq., of Hereford.

A Puzzling Question.—Sir Robert Peel was puzzled by the Protectionists when asked what the price of wheat would be when the new Corn Bill came into operation. But this question, though puzzling, was far less difficult than the following. Sir Joseph Radcliffe, a few days ago, in looking over the works on the Church Fenton and Harrowgate Railway, near Follyfoot, and casting a mechanical eye down a shaft that was being formed, observed to the workmen employed, that it was not circular. One of the men, evidently not pleased with the remark, called out from the bottom of the shaft at the top of his voice, "I say, maister, can you tell me how many square yards of reek will make a bushel of soot?"—*Times.*

Smoking on Railroads.—Messrs. Adams and Co., the great railway carriage builders of Oldford, Middlesex, have just contracted to build four smoking divan carriages, in which the lovers of the weed may enjoy the delusion of smoking a rolled rhubarb leaf, under the impression that it is a mild Havannah. These carriages are for the Eastern Counties Railway.—*Railway World.*

Determined Suicide.—Sir Robert Peel intends to persevere in endeavouring to carry the Coercion Bill.—*Punch.*

Sights for Ibrahim Pasha.—"Thank Heaven," said a Frenchman to *Punch*, "you can't, like Paris, with all your sights, show Ibrahim Pasha a Louvre." "And, thank Heaven," said *Punch* to the Frenchman, "we can't, like Paris, show him 30,000 soldiers."—*Punch.*

Irruption of Highland Dwarfs.—The success which has attended the recent exhibition of Lochcarron dwarfs seems to have given an impulse to that species of exhibition. There are at present, we understand, about thirty specimens of the same class preparing to leave their Highland glens for England.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Oldest Sovereign in Europe.—In consequence of the death of the Pope, the oldest Sovereign in Europe is now Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. The next in age is the King of the French, born October 5, 1773.

The Queen is now the mother of five children, viz., the Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, Nov. 19, 1841; Princess Alice, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred, August 6, 1844; Infant Princess, May 25, 1846.

A friend of ours invariably patronises those "congreves" dignified by the title of "The Victoria and Albert." His reason is that the Victoria and Albert has turned out a capital "match."—*Gateshead Observer.*

Telegraphic Joke.—The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian Inquirer* says that a few evenings since, in Baltimore, the people were anxiously waiting for news from the army, and there being none to send, the operator on the Washington line sent on letter by letter—"T-h-e-r-e a-r-e a g-r-e-a-t m-a-n-y M-e-x-i-c-a-n-s"—here there was a full stop, and the Baltimore operator made signs to proceed. The Washington operator did so, and ended the sentence with the words "*i-n M-e-x-i c-o.*" A great rattling followed from the Baltimore end of the line, as much as to say—"When I come on I will pitch into you like a thousand of brick!"

BIRTHS.

June 15, at Abingdon, the wife of Mr. S. Lepine, minister, of a son.

June 17, at No. 8, Spencer-street, Northampton-square, Mrs. Richard Mullens, of a son.

DEATH.

June 20, Mr. John Carryer, of Leicester, in the 64th year of his age, for many years a deacon of the church at Harvey-lane, under the care of the late Mr. Hall; and latterly, a deacon of the church at Charles-street. The funeral service, at the grave of the deceased, in the absence through indisposition of his pastor, was kindly undertaken by the Rev. J. P. Mursell.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, June 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Ball, Charles, Lane-end and Cheadle, Staffordshire, linen draper, July 11 and 25: solicitors, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside, London; and Mr. Bartleet, Birmingham.

Blackburn, Joseph, Gomersal, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, July 2 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Charles Lees, Bradford; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.

Court, Thomas, Brighton, boot and shoe maker, June 29, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Reed, Cheapside.

Everett, William, Drury-lane, builder, June 26, July 28: solicitor, Mr. Townshend, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

Fowler, Anselm Colton, Louth, Lincolnshire, draper, July 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr Jones, Size-lane.

Hart, Thomas Rice, Horse and Groom, Lea-bridge, Essex, victualler, June 29, August 6: solicitors, Messrs. Fry, Cheapside.

Hobson, Matthew, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant, July 1 and 22: solicitors, Mr. T. Kirk, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. W. Heaford, Daubney, Great Grimsby; and Mr. E. C. Bell, Hull.

Hughes, John, Liverpool, provision dealer, June 29 and July 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Jones, Edward, Liverpool, ironmonger, June 29, July 21; solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Hetherington and Co., Liverpool.

Lead, John, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper, July 7 and 31: solicitors, Mr. Greatwood, Wellington; and Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

Lumley, George, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 30, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. R. Leigh, Wigan.

M'Intosh, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, July 1 and 22: solicitor, Mr. Leigh, George-street, Mansion-house, London; and Mr. Stamp, Hull.

Morris, Henry, South Lambeth New-road, stone mason, June 25, July 30: solicitor, Mr. Dawes, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

Pattinson, Robert, Exeter, grocer, July 6 and 23: solicitor, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

Perrott, Robert Stanford, Exeter, grocer, July 6 and 23: solicitor, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

Potter, John, Manchester, portable weighing-machine maker, June 30, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Edwards, Ely-place, London; and Mr. W. C. Chew, Manchester.

Rolfe, William, Manchester, music seller, June 30, July 29: solicitors, Messrs. J. T. and H. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, London; and Mr. S. Simpson, Manchester.

Sewell, Edward, Old Bond-street, hatter, July 29, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Hare, Coleman-street.

Shorthouse, George, Newport, Monmouthshire, merchant, July 6, August 4: solicitor, Mr. B. B. Smith, Bristol.

Smith, John, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, grocer, June 27, July 22: solicitor, Mr. S. James, Birmingham.

Thorley, Joseph, Newman-street, cabinet maker, July 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Wilcox, Joseph, Little Bell-alley, Moorfields, June 25, July 27: solicitor, Mr. B. P. Smith, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDEND.

Robert Banister, Portsea, Hampshire, draper, final div. of 1¼d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Miller, William, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, engineer, June 29, July 24.

M'Nicoll, Archibald, Johnstone, merchant, June 24, July 15.
Montgomery, James, Kirkintilloch, grocer, June 26, July 17.
Scott, James, Jedburgh, painter, June 25, July 23.
Thomson, George, Glasgow, bookseller, June 24, July 15.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account....	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 per cents Reduced..	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛
New 3½ per cent.....	97	97	96⅞	97⅛	97	97
Long Annuities.....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Bank Stock.....	—	205½	206½	206½	—	206½
India Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills.....	14pm	15pm	14pm	10pm	8pm	8pm
India Bonds	25	—	—	—	—	28

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	96⅞	Mexican	17
Brazilian	80½	Peruvian	37½
Buenos Ayres	39	Portuguese 5 per cents..	78
Columbian	18¼	Ditto converted	49⅛
Danish	87	Russian	110½
Dutch 2½ per cents	60⅛	Spanish Active	24⅛
Ditto 4 per cents	92¼	Ditto Passive	5⅛
French 3 per cents	84	Ditto Deferred	16⅞

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	128	London & Croydon Trunk	22½
Blackwall	8	London and Greenwich	9⅛
Bristol and Exeter	84	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	24	Manchester and Leeds	123
Edinburgh and Glasgow	75	Midland Counties	149
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	31⅛
Great North of England..	220	Manchester and Birming.	82
Great Western	142	Midland and Derby	123¾
Ditto Half	81	Norwich and Brandon ..	25
Ditto Fifths	32	South Eastern and Dover	39¼
London and Birmingham	227	South Western	76
London & Birm. ¼ Shares	28	Trent Valley	—
London and Brighton....	65	York and North Midland	99

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, June 22.

The supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, although rather more than last week, met a tolerably free sale at 1s. per qr. advance upon the rates of this day se'nnight. In free foreign there was very little doing, but bonded was more inquired after than of late, particularly by parties from the country, without, however, leading to much business. Barley is held with increased firmness. We raise our quotations for beans and peas each 2s. per qr.; bonded are held still higher, but the demand is not extensive at the advance. Fine oats are fully 1s per qr. dearer, but the out-of-condition and light foreign qualities do not participate in this improvement.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red.....	50	to 56	Malt, Ordinary	46	to 49
Fine	51	.. 58	Pale	58	.. 61
White	58	.. 63	Rye.....	30	.. 32
Fine	59	.. 65	Peas, Hog	33	.. 36
Flour, per sack	45	.. 49	Maple.....	33	.. 36
Barley	24	.. 26	Boilers.....	40	.. 41
Malting.....	30	.. 31	Beans, Ticks.....	35	.. 38
	s.	s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.		
Beans, Pigeon	40	to 44	Wheat	18s.	0d.
Harrow	36	.. 39	Barley	9	0
Oats, Feed	25	.. 27	Oats	5	0
Fine	25	.. 28	Rye	9	6
Poland	24	.. 28	Beans	7	6
Potato	30	.. 32	Peas	8	6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 19.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	52s.	0d.	Wheat	54s.	7d.
Barley	27	1	Barley	28	6
Oats	23	8	Oats	23	8
Rye	32	4	Rye	33	2
Beans	35	8	Beans	35	10
Peas	34	9	Peas.....	34	8

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 22.

Owing to the continued warm weather, and the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely last Monday's reduced currencies, the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. The numbers of sheep were very large, and of prime quality; still, however, the mutton trade was tolerably firm at last week's quotations. Lambs, the supply of which was again extensive, moved off steadily; yet the highest price obtained for the best Down qualities was only 6s. per 8lbs. In calves and pigs very little business was transacted, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s 10d.	Veal.....3s.	4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 2 .. 4 4	Pork.....3	8 .. 4 10

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	904	15,0 0	633	300
Monday ..	2,704	33,820	208	280

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, June 22.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do	2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime large	2 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 6 .. 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 .. 4 0	Small Pork	4 2 . 4 10

Lamb....5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—We experienced an improved demand for Irish butter last week; the state of the weather caused more anxiety on the part of the trade to secure, some fearing that the make may be affected. The quantity offering from Ireland is limited, and the sales made were at an advance of about 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Dutch flat, 80s. to 82s. Prices of English butter:—Dorset, 86s. to 90s.; Devon, 78s. to 82s. per cwt.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. In the bacon market there was a further advance in prices of about 2s. per cwt.; we quote from 50s. to 58s. landed, according to quality, weights, &c. On board but little doing, the quantity offering for sale being limited. Hams are in very brisk demand. Lard sells better at 1s. advance for prime bladdered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, June 22.—Prices of hops continue to decline, and may be quoted 8s. per cwt. lower than this day week. The market is very inactive, owing to the continuance of hot weather, which does not suit the vermin, and which has much decreased. In fact the flies are all gone, and the lice are daily diminishing.

COTTON, Liverpool, June 19.—There has been a fair demand from the trade this week, which holders have met freely; and though the market generally assumes a very quiet and dull appearance, no great change in prices can be observed. The common and middling qualities of American are partially one-eighth lower, but there is not much business done at the decline, most holders contending for the same rates as Friday last.

WOOL, London, Thursday.—The market for wool still continues quiet, and from the large arrivals we may expect having sales in July. Foreign Wool Trade, Leeds, June 19.—Almost an average quantity of foreign wools has changed hands this week, without any apparent variation in prices. Recent advices from the German wool fairs report greater activity among buyers, and more eagerness to purchase than was at first manifested. There was also a perceptible improvement in prices upon those paid at the commencement of the Breslau fair. English Wool Market, Leeds, June 19—Sales during the present week have been small, and last week's prices are barely maintained.

TALLOW, Monday, June 22.—There is a little depression in the foreign market, consequent upon the decline in price for town tallow, which is selling freely at 33s. net cash. The very hot weather is no doubt the great cause for the falling off in the deliveries. Prices at St. Petersburg for new Y. C. remain firm.

RAW HIDES AND SHEEP SKINS.

Market Hides, per lb. 3½d. to 4d	Horse Hides..	13s. 0d	to 0s. 6d.
Middling..... 3½. to 3¾d	Lambs.....	2 0	— 2 6
Ordinary..... .... 3d. to 3½d.	Long Wool ...	7 0	— 7 6
Calf Skins,above 10lbs.	Downs	8 6	— 5 0
each,well-flayed ..... 6s. 0d.	Pelts	0 10	— 0 0

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 20.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	60s. to 80s.	Oat Straw	30s. .. 32s.
Clover Hay..	85 .. 115	Wheat Straw.....	32 .. 34s.

COAL EXCHANGE, June 19.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 14s. 6d.; Lambton, 14s. 6d.; Adelaide, 14s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 14s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 292.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HERALD OF PEACE for JULY will contain Articles on—

The Late Battles in India.
The Evils of War.
Peace, the Will of God, and the Obligation of Men.
Peace Principles.
Private Revenge and Penal Justice, &c.

Peace Society's Office, 19, New Broad-street; and WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

THE RESCUE: a NARRATIVE of a Recent CASE of CONVERSION. By an EYE-WITNESS. Price 6d.
JAMES NISBET and Co., Berners-street.

COFFEE as in FRANCE.—It is a fact beyond dispute, that in order to obtain really fine coffee, there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour, certain proportions should be mixed according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our delicious Coffee at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of four countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule, we find the finest and most flavourous coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain really fine coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and, as we are coffee roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh roasted coffee continually after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We therefore, think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and therefore the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE at 1s. 8d. per lb.
Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.
We have also strong and useful Coffees from 1s. to 1s. 4d.
Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.
HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an eminently balsamic preparation, as equally celebrated for its safety in application, as for its mild and soothing operation, in thoroughly purifying the skin of all eruptive maladies, freckles, tan, and discolorations; producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy on the hands, arms, and neck.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for Infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen after shaving will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Balmy, odoriferous, and creamy, its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the *élite* of the aristocracy, and the *haute volée*.

Its high reputation induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "Kalydors" for sale, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the envelope (an engraving of exquisite beauty from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), and that "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," are engraved (by authority) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
*** All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The high estimate formed by the public during the ten years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size per dozen.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.
Gravy ditto..... ...	3s.	6s.	7s.

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by William S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's
Teaspoons, per dozen	18s.	32s.	38s.
Dessert Forks „	30s.	46s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons „	30s.	52s.	62s.
Table Forks „	40s.	68s.	75s.
Table Spoons „	40s.	72s.	80s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

THE BEST BRANDIES IN LONDON.—
No. 1, Brett's original Improved Brandy ..... 18s.
No. 2, The finest brown Cognac imported..... 24s.
No. 3, Superior old, pale Champagne Brandy.... 26s.

We invite comparison and defy competition. Samples may be freely tasted at our Counting-house, and single gallons or upwards (in flasks or glass bottles), will be delivered to order.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

THE ROCK BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Commenced March, 1846
Chief Office—26, New Broad-street, London.
Branch Offices—Brunswick House, Wells-street, Hackney; the Literary Institution, Sloane-street, Chelsea; and Messrs. Baker's Rooms, 107, High-street, Islington.
Share, £120.—Monthly Subscription, 10s. per share.

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Wm. Ayres, Esq., Church-street, Hackney.
John Josiah Buttress, Esq., Stewart-street, Spitalfields.
John Mussendine Campline, Esq., F.L.S., Finsbury-square.
James Hunter, Esq., Compton-terrace, Islington.
Colpitts Harrison, Esq., Dalston-rise, Dalston.
John Vanner, Esq., Spital-square, Bishopsgate.

PRESIDENT.
Benjamin William Ayres, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
William Callendar Tidy, Esq., Cambridge-heath, Hackney.
Thirty Directors.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co., Threadneedle-street.

TREASURER.
John Vanner, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Mr. Grantham Robert Dodd, New Broad-street, City.

SURVEYOR.
Mr. Frederick Barlow, Foundling-terrace, Gray's-inn-road.

This Society is formed for raising funds from which, from time to time, advances will be made, enabling such subscribers as may be desirous of buying property to make the purchase with little or no outlay of their own capital. 2ndly. To provide for other subscribers a greater interest than can be allowed by a Savings' Bank; and 3rdly, to enable persons who have mortgaged their property to pay off the incumbrances by means of the amount advanced by the Society, and repay that amount by easy monthly instalments.

The Directors of the Rock Building Society have, in its formation, endeavoured to adopt all that appeared beneficial, and to dispense with everything really objectionable, in the plans of prior established Building Societies. They have, therefore, determined to have no entrance fees, no redemption fees, no fines on withdrawals, and no bidding for shares.

The Society's Rules and Tables, which have not only been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, but have elicited his special approval, have been so framed as to afford equal advantages to all the subscribers, whether borrowers or investors.

The Tables, prepared for the Society by Mr. Theodore Jones, have been submitted to Arthur Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., the Actuary of the Equitable Assurance Office, in whose opinion "they will impart such a degree of accuracy, fairness, and precision to the proceedings of the Society, as must render it, if properly conducted in other respects, superior to any Society of the same kind that has yet been established in this kingdom."

Shares may be obtained, and Subscriptions paid, at the Chief Office, No. 26, New Broad-street, on Thursday Evenings, between the hours of Seven and Nine o'Clock.
JAMES MASON, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND DECORATORS.

STEPHENS'S LIQUID OAK, MAHOGANY, ROSE, and SATIN WOOD STAINS, for Staining various sorts of Inferior Woods, so as to give them the appearance and character of the more costly and ornamental kinds; also for reviving the more natural colour of Wood Carving and Panellings, and other ornamental Wood Work, when such has become faded from age or other causes.

IN THE BUILDING AND DECORATING CHURCHES, where it is desirable to give to the cheaper kind of Woods the appearance of antique Oak, or to make Deal assume the character of Oak Panelling, whereby the effect of the more costly may be produced by the use of a cheaper material, these Stains will be found more effective than any means hitherto employed.

IN OLD MANSIONS AND HALLS, where the Wood Carvings and Panellings have faded, the application of these Stains will be found to revive and bring back the rich natural colour, and which colour may be varied from the lighter to the deeper shades of the most Antique Oak.

THE BIRCH WOOD, which has a fine natural grain, with little colour, is particularly suited to the application of these Stains; and the appearance which it assumes after staining is so near that of the natural wood, that it is only when the grain and colour of the latter is particularly fine that it is preferred. Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash, and other Woods, English and Foreign, receive the Stains and produce various imitations.

For the exposed Timbers of the inside of the ROOFS of CHURCHES, for which north country Timbers and Deals are generally used, by brushing them over with the Stain, which operation is very rapidly, and of course economically effected, the appearance of an oaken Roof will be produced. For colouring the backs of the seats, pews, the fronts of galleries, the pulpit, &c., it is equally advantageous.

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The MIDSUMMER Fire renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company continues to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

LOANS are also granted on equitable terms to Life Assurers on life interests, or satisfactory personal securities.

To all Agents and Solicitors, Surveyors and Auctioneers, liberal allowance will be made.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

52, Fleet-street.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr.

HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

NONCONFORMIST COMMUNION SERVICE,

in DEANEAN and ELECTRO-DEANEAN PLATE, of chaste design and beautiful workmanship, with an appropriate Device and inscription, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

Printed by JOHN HASLER, of No. 1, Montague-place, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, at No. 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London; and published by EDWARD MIALL, of No. 1, Belgrave-place, Tufnell-park, Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, at the office, No. 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.